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FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1837.

Vo. 18 Vol. XXII.

For the Sustan Recorder. HOME MISSIONS.

RELIGIOUS.

Extracts from Missionary Reports.

A LITTLE REVIVING. There is now an unusual attention in one here is now an unusual attention in one horrhood of seventeen houses, where were professors; the people, generally in the of neglecting public worship, and of misning the Sabbath, and some of them quite rail. Now, they are generally attentive aching, conference and prayer meetings, public worship. Five or six have believed in convertis eight or ten more and peful converts; eight or ten more ap-be deeply convicted. One of the men, one with his wife entertains a hope, has ery profane, a Sabbath breaker, and a in his family. His wife was awakened than a year ago. Her attention to her ave him great offence, and many times ulid not suffer her to attend meeting, and therwise abusive. Now, he brings his and children to meeting, and appears to be

the lion thus transformed into the hidren of God once were, substantially; now they are washed, but now they are t now they are justified in the Lord Jesus and by the Spirit of low glorious the transformation! d. How glorious the transformation!

right perception of divine truth, the obstacles which interfere with its reception and influence; and, of course, the best ways of presenting it to the mind. There is probably, no course a minister can pursue, which will so soon make him mighty in the Seriptures; the practice of m. Missions, no monthly concert observing done for domestic missions, nother Sabbath Schools; indeed, nothing was are any benevolent object. Now, what amounts to much more than the bare it awakens a desire to know what is a mno us, but unto thy name of a mno us, but unto thy name of orderer and ever!

Increase of Benevolence.

"You will perceive, here, that \$110 have been collected for benevolent objects during the year. Five years ago, when I came to this town, not five dollars a year were given to the town, not five dollars a year were given to the years of benevolence. Nothing was done for mouthly concert observable. for this fallen world; creates and culti-benevolent feelings; calls forth Christian thy for the destitute; prompts to acts of caial; and, what is of immense value both demai; and, what is of mineries value both hose who give and those who receive, it is much earnest prayer that the Lord of harvest will send forth laborers into his est. "Thy kingdom come," is the ferprayer of many souls here, who a few

an abundant harvest, yet future. But, there for any benevolent object." Shall they e, and the glory of the Lord hath arisen

For the Boston Recorder

CAUSE OF PEACE. Mr. Willis,—I read, with great interest, in late Recorder, a review of the "Little Solies," a juvenile book, published by the Maschusetts Sunday School Union. But I was ained to see, that the remarks of the writer re calculated to give a wrong impression of views and objects of the friends of peace, d I would endeavor to remove those impresses, as far as I can in the brief space which

have allotted me. The writer accuses the friends of peace, of The writer accuses the friends of peace, of want of discrimination," which is the very ror into which he falls himself. The friends f peace have never, in any of their official subhications, opposed the sword of the magistrate, but only the sword of man. It is true, hat many of the friends of peace are opposed a capital punishment, and so they are to insuperance and slavery, but this is not peculiar to the friends of peace, and onwaition to these these controls are the statement. the friends of peace, and opposition to these actices forms no part of the constitution or position of views of the American Peace Socy, or any of its auxiliaries. We attempt to or any of its auxiliaries. We attempt to e, and I think do prove, that all war is inonsistent with the spirit of the gospel, and ere we stop. Indeed, the exposition of the interican Peace Society does not go so far as

reites would be the consequence of our trines and the texts of Scripture which we go to support them. Yet he, himself, quotes thirteenth chapter of Romans, without ing to perceive, that the doctrines therein incd, would, if applied in all their consecues, tarnish the glory of the American retion and forbid all such moles as threw the nto Boston harbor, and all insurrections are publicated as a second such as the second s bellions of either white men or black

As you have warned me to be brief, and that wish to avoid controversy, I must close emarks by a request, that those who atour sentiments would first learn what they by reading our tracts, which may be found the bookstore of Whipple & Damrell, No. Cornhill, Boston. WILLIAM LADD, at the hookstore of William Land, 9. Cornhill, Boston. William Land, Gen. Agent of the A. P. S.

From the Christian Mirror.

BIBLE CLASSES.

umerous considerations might be presentdigious instruction, adapted to influence astor and flock. Some of these will new illited.

Bible Class instruction is adapted to ena minister's gifts and qualifications, and itate his other labors. Though the Bi-his principal and appropriate study, yet dieved, that there is not a good minister he has not reason to regret that his particular attimate knowledge of it extends to but one of the tends to but or the strength of the tends of erfully,—still, his arduous official duties, the multiplied claims upon his time, are inually diverting him from his purpose, that he neglects to read the Scriptures at he neglects to read the Scriptures— e reads them every day. But there is a difference between reading them, as we a secular history, or a human treatise or is, and studying them. There seems to morals, and studying them. There seems to be no more promising way of surmounting this wil, than the connecting of the careful and

faithful study of the Scriptures with, or making it essential to, the performance of some pators duty, recurring at regular intervals.

A Bible Class furnishes precisely the remove spleasant. Her sickness, she considered as the best way of going home to her deeply required.—He must study his lesson, if he would make the exercise in the highest dependent of the standard of the sta communicating religious truths, and enforcing moral and religious duties. How many discourses, particularly of young preachers, are like sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, through want of simple ity, and adaptation to the wants and circumstances of the audience! the wants and circumstances of the audience! prising the grace! how worthy the soyy of its dispensation to be celebrated in the songs of heaven! Not unto us,
a us, but unto thy name be the glory, O
gover and ever!

that felicity of illustration, and that promptness in summoning up and exerting his mental pow-ers, which will be called into exercise by the various, and sometimes shrewdly pointed ques-tions of his scholars. 2. Bible Class instruction promotes inter-course between a minister and his flock, and greatly strengthens their mutual attachment. This consideration is entitled to the more re-This consideration is entitled to the more respectful notice, inasmuch as a minister's prospect of usefulness is small unless he has a share ent prayer of many souls here, who a few ears since were prayerless and graceless."

Such are the results—direct and obvious—of me missionary operations in not a few of the desolations of our Zion. They are desolations of our Zion. They are desolations of our Zion. They are desolations of our Zion as no longer. The Spirit of the Lord hath assed over them, and they are clothed with reduce, and already bring forth the first fruits far abundant harvest, yet future. But, there are realized by a Bible Class; and as there is no restriction, as to age—leaving out, perhaps, very small children—it is fair to presume, that for any benevolent object." Shall they in so? Or shall the voice of Chistian love to them, "Arise, shine, for your light hath to them, "Arise, shine, for your light hath to be a light clear." ly, on religious accounts, they will meet him in the Bible Class.

The encouragement thus afforded him, and the knowledge of their spiritual wants thus acthe knowledge of their spiritual wants thus acquired, would bring him more frequently into their families, and animate him to greater fidelity, while it cemented the bonds of mutual endearment. Time so precious as that of a minister's, ought to be economised in the best manner; and when he can it struct from 50 to manner; and when he can histrict from 50 to 500, with the same expenditure of strength and time, as would be requisite for an individual or a family, ought they not, periodically, to meet him in such numbers? If all should thus meet him, who are not pre-

If all should thus meet him, who are not pre-vented by invincible inability, the claims of the infirm could be more frequently regarded. More time would be left the pastor to "seek that which was lost, and bring again that which was driven away, and bind up that which was broken, and strengthen that which was sirk." Parisboners do not yet appear to understand, that by a general and punctual at-tendance on all the masteral instructions, and tendance on all the pastoral instructions, and means of grace—by faithful and persevering co-operation with their minister, he could ac-complish in their service, twice the ordinary amount of official lahar, without drawing half so much upon the sources of health and life. [To be Continued.]

vain. Such improvement was manifested, that at the age of thirteen, it was judged she gave evidence of divine renewal, and was admitted into communion with the second congregation-al church, in Lowell, then under the pastoral care of the Rev. Wm. Twining. During the time of her sickness and death, the church was without a pastor. Though young, and exposed to the customary dangers of youth, in a popu-lous city, her Christian walk was satisfactory.

lous city, her Christian walk was satisfactory. During the last summer, her health began to decline, and it was soon perceived by her friends, that she had threatening pulmonary symptoms. It was thought best, that she should understand her case from the beginning, and their apprehensions were not concealed from her. She received the intimation, in her quiet, patient, submissive manner. She appeared to feel the disappointment of being cut off so early in life; but, whether chiefly on her own account, or that of her parents and family, is not certain. For several weeks she said but little. On being assured there was that in relittle. On being assured there was that in re-ligion which could sustain her through sickness d death, she freely expressed her confidence of the fact, but added, that she feared she had not lived so near to God as she ought, and did not have so much enjoyment of religion as she

As the Autumn advanced, and it became more and more evident to herself and friends, that the disease was fixed upon vital organs, her mind was taking hold the more strongly on religion. There was an evident weaning from this world, while she was enabled, by a more lively and vigorous exercise of faith, to realize the nearness and excellence of spiritual and eternal scenes. With all the gentleness and diffidence of her nature, she now became ver-free to speak of her religious feelings to her mother and some of her friends, to whom her thorough, ripe experience, was a matter of edification, as well as comfort. For some months she seemed to prove with uncommon satisfaction, the sustaining power of religion. So much were her thoughts and feelings upon heaven, that she looked upon her disease with-

within a few weeks of her death, when her strength was so far wasted with disease that she could scarcely speak above a whisper, she expressed to a minister who called to see her, entire satisfaction with the will of God; the assured hope she indulged in the prospect of death, and the strong consolation with which she was favored, through faith in the blessed Redeemer. Enjoying the comfort of such a hope, she felt the benevolent desire that others should share it. And as he was taking his leave, she said, in her calm, low voice, and with an expressive look, "I want you should tell all the young to love the Saviour. Tell them, he is a let to support them." This message dietated by the impulse of most disinterested concern for the salvation of their souls, comes to our youth from one, then on the horders of eternity, ready to depart, and now, as we trust, rejoicing in the open presence of that same Saviour who so sustained her.

To another minister, still nearer the time of her departure, who inquired whether her mind was comfortably free from doubts and fears, she replied, "Entirely free. I have no fears of death." In this frame of calm and quiet comfidence in God, joy of faith and love for the welfare of souls, she fell asleep in Jesus, and being dead, yet speaketh, in the words of her own message, which God graut, many may seasonably receive.

In the little of the calm, low would not be Christians; if there were any thing in Christianity trying to counterfeit of Christianity trying to abolish as fast as they can detect them, any trying to abolish as fast as they can detect them, and the consequence will be that the whole country, unless succored by Christianity, indeed, will relapse, not into disguised Deism, for that has come to spain; these things they are trying to abolish as fast as they can detect them, and the consequence will be that the whole country, unless succored by Christianity, indeed, will relapse, not into disguised Deism, for that has come to spain; there countries them, and the consequence wi

Intelligence.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN. The following communications respecting the preinto that interesting country.

Gibraltar, Feb. 15, 1837. My Christian Friends,-Herewith you have

ocuments, which refer to the present state of min; a country for which there appears now be an opening for everything to be done, by to be an opening for everything to be done, by an early supply of faithful Christian effort.

My friend, Mr. Rule, as you will observe from his letter to me, is very anxious to see our brethren on the other side of the Atlantic, come over and help in this noble cause; and I have encouraged him to hope, something may be accomplished. Mr. Rule is one of the most devoted, lovely Christians I have met with in many years. He is, as you see from his letter, a missionary of the English Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. He has been stationed dist Missionary Society. He has been stationed in the West Indies and at Malta previous to his coming here, where he has now been for about four years.

LETTER FROM REV. WM. RULE, TO MR. ALLEN. Gibralter, Feb. 11, 1937.

My Dear Sir,—I proceed to fulfil my pro-mise that I would sketch on paper, the pro-gress of our hopes and efforts in relation to Spain, and presume to hope that a blessing may follow your communication of these par iculars, to your Christian friends at hom

It is not necessary that I should attempt any thing like an essay on the state of the political parties in Spain, for however various they may parties in Spain, for however various they may be in some respects, there is no reason to ap-prehend that the issue of their questions will be decidedly unfavorable to the cause of Christ, provided the country be not abandoned alto-gether to itself. The mass of the people, and gether to itself. The mass of the people, and the members of a popular cortes and of a pop-ular government, are, as far as possible, from espousing the exclusive policy of the Romish church, and have already manifested by evi-dences the most palpable, their abhorrence of ecclesiastical domination. The partisans of the carlist faction, using, doubtless, Popish in-fluence in London, have found their way to the British press, and through that medium, affirm-ed that the majority of the Spanish people are and the majority of the Spanish people are averse to the innovations forced upon them. But waiving all allusion to merely civil affairs, and confining our view to such as have a bearing on the religious destinies of the people, let Obituary.

Obituary. so long a time, a war within their own pro-vinces against a royal enemy backed by the northen potentates of Europe, fighting under consecrated banners, and under one, openly avowed by Rome as a faithful son and cham-pion of the church. In the face of all this, and pion of the church. In the face of all this, and notwithstanding their own manifold defects as a people, they have wrought an entire ecclesiastical revolution, or at least, have nearly af-fected it. In this, they must have been assist-ed by "The unknown God." The monasteries are vacated; the monks shaven and dis-persed; the altars taken down; the saints sold where purchasers could be found, and the remnants of them thrown away; the treasure of the churches is appropriated to public use the belfries dismantled; the refractory clery banished, or executed by the hangman, who raken under arms against their country; the Pope is made a proverb of burden and reproach, and papista is understood as designating the abettor of a foreign enemy; all correspondence with Rome is suspended; the cortes are legislating for the church, and the clergy have only one alternative proposed, i. e. to submit to this legislation or to be banished. It is law that the signs of vassalage, wherever found, shall be taken down, and I hear that the civil authorities have begun to take down the street-saints, and crosses, regarding them also as signs of vassalage. It is true, that there have been a few instances of popular outrage, which has been spent on suspected persons, but all things considered, these have been few, in comparison with what might have been apprehended. For in Spain, there is no enlightened, no Christian public. The fact then, is ascertained to be, that the Spaniards are pretty nearly all of one wind see to the main residue as the second. ities have begun to take down the street-saints

land saw for centuries, Spain and Portugal in the grasp of the Pope and the devil, but we made no effort to rescue their degraded mil-lions from the pit. Just three hundred years ago, a Spanish youth, Rodrigo de Valer, was raised up in Sevilla, by the powerful operation of the Holy Spirit, and became a preacher of righteousness. The flame spread with rapidi-The following communications respecting the prerighteousness. The flame spread with rapidisent religious state of Spain, were forwarded by Mr.
Joseph S. Allen, of this city, who is now in Spain, to
a few friends, agreeably to their request before he left
this country. They show that the time has come for
successful effort to introduce Protestant Christianity dence were burnt to death. Rodrigo de Valer, of blessed memory, was treated as a mad man, and confined in a monastery on the banks of the Guadalquiver, where he censed not to preach Christ to its inmates and fell asleep in a good old age. Since then, the gospel has been suppressed in Spain. And it is a humiliating fact that Eugland has not one representative there, of that religion to which she owes her place and set these is not was any ways. glory, and yet there is not now any reason why

we may not now go in and out freely. Yes, I repeat that there is not now any reason why we may not now go in and out freely.

Two years ago, I ventured to aftern as much, Two years ago, I ventured to attirm as much, such being the conviction to which I was then led by personal observation. But since that time, the changes enumerated above have been effected, and therefore, probabilities, to say the least, are more than ever in our favor. But least, are more than ever in our favor. But thank God we are passing from probabilities

seamen's preacher, and is endeavoring to obtain
a competent skill in the pronunciation and
composition of the language, as well as to open
a way for more extensive usefulness. He is
not yet attempting to preach publicly, not being as yet prepared, but will. I hope, be active
in immediate efforts to establish a system of
Bible and Fract distribution, and to prosecute
all those preliminary labors which may soon all those preliminary labors which may soon lead to more enlarged, direct and efficient opelead to me rations. His proceedings are all public. We are determined to use no disguise. The cause of Christ will not be advanced by such means, and we do not deem it right to admit the prin ciple of intolerance as binding upon those to whom our Lord has said: "Go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every crea-

In Madrid, the Bible Society have an agent

superintending an impression of the New Tes-tament in Spanish, and we hope soon to hear encouraging accounts from that quarter. In Barcelona, there is a truly devoted man, Lieut, Graydon, R. Navy, who has been labor-ing there and elsewhere, for about two years past, concentrating his efforts on one object, the circulation of the Holy Scriptures. He has met with some difficulty and opposition, in his has advertised the work in the daily papers. But he is not a preacher. In his very extensive intercourse with the Spaniards, he finds them wishful to have a Protestant minister among them, and finds the general impression is earnest on the subject and so am I. So, in-deed, must we all be; but until we have more laborers in the field, I cannot cutertain any hope of being able to accede to this direct and

interesting call. Hoping that your pious friends may be in-Hoping that your pious friends may be induced to attempt something in behalf of Spain, I will state our present situation, and the plan I venture to propose, imploring the great Head that he may approve and dispose to the execution.

yet to be carried into effect; and the mainte-nance of a distinct Spanish mission in Gibral-tar, to which I was appointed by the last con-ference. So that although I must ask, I can scarcely venture to hope for much more from

our fund at present.

The fact is, that now a new country is open before us, and we want, not one, two, three missionaries merely, but see that it is needful fort, and having been providentially led to the fort, and having been providentially led to the privilege of an acquaintance with yourself, and as you are witness of the awful state of Spain on the one hand, and the door opened in it on the other, and wish with me and many others to follow up the indications of duty, allow me here to repeat a proposal already discussed between us, that a few friends of Christ, in America, should unite in the formation of a society for Spanish mixtory. Admiring should unite in the formation of a society for Spanish missions. They may begin on a small scale, and the information afforded by their messengers will soon enable them to extend their efforts at home, and multiply their agencies here. They would thus strengthen tend their courts. They would thus strengthen agencies here. They would thus strengthen our hands, and stir us up to a holy emulation. I would venture to observe, that their co-operation would be most acceptable to the Bible and Tract Societies of England, the only and Tract societies of england. Societies, our own excepted, who, to my know-ledge have any direct agencies in Spain. The first year, would of course be spent almost en-tirely in preparatories, but the second, we might reasonably hope, would find the ground fairly occupied, and the missionaries in the centre and spirit of their labors. We should rejoice in cultivating a spirit of union with our American brethren, and have an opportunity of showing the Romanists of what manner of

of showing the Romanists of what manner of spirit are our Protestant sects.

I lament that I am not able to express in words the solicitude I feel on this subject. But oh may it please God to touch many hearts with pity for poor wretched Spain. The country and hopes to encouraging EXPERIENCE.

Authorized by the Committee of my own Society, (the Methodist,) I have just now sent round to Cadiz a young man, who had been for some time studying Spanish here, and acting as mission schoolmaster. He there acts as seamen's preacher, and is endeavoring to obtain a connector with it in the pronunciation and a connector with its theorem when the problems of the details for the execution of our plan, you are supported by the connector with the problems of the details for the execution of our plan, you are supported by the connector with the problems of the details for the execution of our plan, you are supported by the country to the problems of the details for the execution of our plan, you can draw them up and recommend them. May they be sanctioned from on high! In this holy enterprise, as in every thing else in which you are interested, command as far as his feeble ability extends, my dear sir, your very respect-ful friend and servant in Christ, W. H. RULE. EXTRACT OF LIEUTENANT GRAYDEN'S LETTER

After detailing some of his proceedings in the cause of Bible distribution, in his letter dated from, "No. 14 Calle de Monserrate, Bar-celona, 14th Jan., 1824," Mr. Grayden pro-

more, far more serious and important to mention to you, although here I can only state a tithing of it: but the substance will do. You are aware of my having brought out an edition of 3000 New Testaments in Catalan. I announced it in all the papers on the 22d Nov. Up to the end of the year from three to four hundred were hought up, besides about a hundred were bought up, besides about as many more of the Bible and New Testament in Spanish, which I had by me, these latter in the course of about four months. Their sale and distribution has brought me into contact noise, if I could lift, for a church of England service. I also mentioned it to some very few of the inhabitants; all, one and all, quite agree with me, excepting as to the proper time. Wait say they, until the constitution shall be finally reformed, when no doubt religious liberamong them, and finds the general impression there, as I have found it elsewhere, to be, that it a Protestant minister were to present himself, "thousands would immediately cleave to him." Perhaps the Spaniards will not find themselves so willing to cleave to such a mast they now think they should be, but their prewillingness is a circumstance which we ought not to overlook. My worthy friend believes that by a faithful annunciation of the word of life, a fire would be kindled over the whole land that set sease he can set of a life. life, a fire would be kindled over the whole land, but not, says he, an auto de fe. He urgesme to lay the matter before the Lord, and, if I can see my way clear, to come to Barcelona, and at once "preach Christ crucified and exalted to the right hand of all power and might." His letter is very urgent. You have heard it read, and shall have a copy of it. He is extracted to the right hand of large ways. So, in a large way is a white tank a gar I. So, in a large way is a white tank a gar I. So, in a large way is a white tank a gar I. So, in a large way is a white tank a gar I. So, in a large way is a white tank a gar I. So, in a large way is a white tank a gar I. So, in a large way is a white tank a gar I. So, in a large way is a white tank a gar I. So, in a large way is a white tank a gar I. So, in a large way is a way to be a second of the more the world extract the popular than the world extract the all power and might, in the native, yet power-John Wesley of old, and that you would, like him, look to the Lord solely for grace and wisdom to do it faithfully. I feel convinced that you may light a fire (not an auto de fe) here that would run, if I am not very much mistaken, throughout the whole land. I am greatly disposed to grieve that the Lord has not seen good to give to me a prenching talent, for I feel that I have before me a work of similar considered, these have been few, in comparison with what might have been apprehended. For in Spain, there is no enlightened, no Christian public. The fact then, is ascertained to be, that the Spaniards are pretty nearly all of one mind, as to the main point in question, and that the corrupt clergy is almost entirely despoiled of its influence.

Thus far at present. But what will all this come to? Already, there are symptoms of a most unfavorable kind. Priests now begin to pay court to popular passion. Many, or most of them, have long been covert infidels, and now, as government contemplates taking posWhole No. 1113.

of souls.

Although I mention to you that the Church of England service is what is thought of by inquirers, yet I feel quite sure that it is because its form is not known here. This land has had form quite long enough. That of John Wesley and Whitfield is the one required to unhinge the popish one. I must tell you that few or none of what are called the Hidalgos, have come to me for a copy of Holy Writ. Generally speaking steady going shopkeepers or trades-people, or worknen, have been the inquirers after it. However in no case have I met with the smallest unkindness from any one. Our gracious Lord has dealt most mercifully, yea tenderly with me during the entire time. Our gracious Lord has dealt most mercifully, yea tenderly with me during the entire time. Would that I could return it in the way that he requires—implicit, childlike obedience, as seeing him who is invisible. But it is after this my weary heart yearns, I may say, unceasingly. Pray turn all these things in your mind. My dear, unknown friend, by them all before the Lord, and so walk. I must tell you that by nature and my nautical profession, I am of a very sanguine expectation, and so like the by nature and my nautical profession, I am of a very sanguine expectation, and so, like the waves of old ocean, I am very subject to be lift up and cast down, yet would I have long ago ojened a little reading room for the Scriptures and prayer, &c. had I deemed myself endowed with the necessary talents, and not feared doing something that might injure my vocation of circulating the written word which I deem the all essential. I hope you can afford one dollar per day for your personal living, if you come, and something more for contingencies. What a mighty work may be done here and throughout Spain; and, with such a triding sum, wielded by the Spirit who has sealed us unto the day of redemption. Under His power I trust I have penned the foregoing, and that he will make us both in every thing subservient to His blessed will, and in the ever blessed name of Jesus I subscribe myself your affectionate brother and sevent. blessed name of Jesus I subscribe myself your affectionate brother and servant.

Jas. N. Gravden, R. N.

LETTER FROM SMYRNA.

SMYRNA, OCTOBER 16, 1836.

The Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D. Braintree. The Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D. Braintree.

My dear brother,—Since I wrote you last, we have all been called to pass through a season, and through scenes of trouble, and arebake, and blasphemy. The schools in this city, and vicinity which half a year ago embraced nearly a thousand children of the Greeks, and gave us much encouragement and premise, are now with one exception closed, and all those precious young immortals have passed for the present beyond the reach of our influence. The note of alarm was sounded through the Greek nation by some of her priests about six months ago, that the Americans, as they call all missionaries, were corrupting their youth, and carrying on the work of proselytism by the aid of their schools and bands. In consequence of this the schools have been closed, the books printed at our presses taken from the hands of the schilders. printed at our presses taken from the hands of the children, and a considerable number of them torn in pieces, and burnt, and among them several copies of the New Testment, with portions of the Old. I surely need not inform you, that we have been deeply afflicted and grieved at witnessing such painful events. New schools have been opened by the Greek priesthood in this city and vicinity, but the Holy Scriptures, we are concerned to find, are studiously kept out of the hands of the pupils. Many conies distributed by us are now in the form you, that we have been deeply afflicted studiously kept out of the hands of the pay-Many copies distributed by us are now in the hands of the priests, but not in the hands of the

the only one in this part of the world that has opposed the diffusion of the Holy Scriptures; but now the Greek church is taking part with her, or rather some of the priests of the church, for it is not the people that take part in this, "But now, my dear friend, I have something

Is it not the people that take part in this, nor do all the priests.

Is it not worthy of remark, that the enemies of the truth are so well anited? Is there nothing to be learned by us from such facts?—Pilate and Herod, those deadly enemies, became reconciled when the Son of God was to be crucified, and Roman and Greek, though abhoring one another, can unite in opposing the Bilde. Why is this? Is there something stronger in hatred than in love? Are the enemies of God drawn together and held together by stronger affinities than his friends?—Or are the children of this world so much more wise in their generation than the children of God in

in their generation than the children of God in compassing their ends?

What might not the church of Christ do, if she were like a city at unity within itself, if her union were what our Saviour prayed that it might be, if all her energies and strength, and resources, were commanded by the spirit of love? Love suffereth long and is kind, thinketh no evil, hopeth all things and endureth all things. It is the bond of perfectness. Why are there such contentions and strifes in our churches—such theological wars and fightings? Whence do they come? Have our dear brethern forgotten the loud note of warning uttered by the chief of the Apostles, if ye bite and devour one another, take heed lest ye be consumed one of another?

one of another?

My dear brother, what shall we say? I am grieved and dismayed, and sometimes well night discouraged, when I think of the divisions and discouraged, when I think of the divisions and contentions in the charches of our beloved native land. In what language would the Apostle to the Gentiles address us, if he were on the earth at this day? Would he not say, there is utterly a fault among you, because you go to law one with another? Brother goeth to law with brother? When the whole world lies in wickedness, is it not most deplorable that the strength of the church should be wasted, as it is, in controversies about shudows? The great point of controversies which has for some the land, seems to me from all I am able to Whether it be decided in this way or that, it seems to me that the substantial truth embraced by all the orthodox churches is not materially affected.

affected.

As long as we continue to separate ourselves from our brethren, who truly love our Lord Jesus Christ, though they differ from us in some unimportant matters, saying to them, etand by thyself, while we complicently say of our own party, the temple of the Lord, the temple of the Lord are we. I fear the church will remain small in number, feeble and powerless. If every Christian, and especially every Christian minister, would say, "let my right hand forces here would say." coming, and let my torque cleave to the roof of my mouth," whenever I am tempted to em-ploy the one or the other in writing or speak-ing against my brethren, the charch would soon arise and shine, the glory of the Lord would be seen upon her, and the Gentifes would then come to her light, and kings to the brightness of her rising; she would be an eter-

The church should be like the ture of her Lord and Saviour, but she is, alast much more like the coat which Joseph's breth-

ren brought to their father. Her enemies are many and mighty, and if they agr else, they do agree in opposing her; and he can she resist and overcome them in her divid-can state. Will the influence of a divided church ever cast out the prince of this world? All missionaries I feel assured, whether at All missionaries I feel assured, whether home or abroad, must be and will be of mind in regard to this one point viz. that the church must be united in spirit, and feeling, and effort, before the world can yield to her influence.

Let us most fervently pray, and entreat ou Christian brethren, to pray also, that the rery God of Peace may sanctify his church wholly, and bless her with peace, so that all her members may be perfectly joined together, having the same mind and the same judgment. The men whom our Saviour employed as the first heralds of his great salvation to this lost world, were of one accord and of one heart, and they were mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds. The Lord send such men to of strong holds. The heathen. our churches and to the heathen. D. Temple.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

WORCESTER, MASS .- Rev. J. Alrich, pasto of the Baptist church, gives in the Watchman an interesting account of a late work of grace

that favored town:
At the Manual Labor High School established in this town, a number of the students have been brought to rejoice in hope within a few days work is still going forward the past, and the work is still going forward there with delighted interest.

The fidelity of the Principal has been great

ly blessed as the means of the good which has been accomplished. The pious students also, connected with the institution, have been very devoted, and labored faithfully to impress eternal things on the minds of their fellow students

Since the first of November last, I have had the delightful privilege of baptizing sixty-seven, thirty-these of whom are males, and nearly all of them in the morning of life. Others are expected to come forward soon. From the first we have been deeply sensible that the work was the Lord's, and advanced by him. He has, it is true, employed instrumentality;—but it has been such as to secure all the glory to himself. No extraordinary means have been employed; the preaching of the gospel, the prayers and pious efforts of private Christians, and especially of the new converts, are the nce the first of November last, I have ha and especially of the new converts, are the means by which God has advanced his work among us. At no period, has there been any outbreaking of feeling, or any special excite-ment. The heaving sigh and silently flowing tear have told the sadness of the heart occasioned by a conviction of their guiltiness and need of pardon. The evidences of conversion have been unusually satisfactory to the indi-riduals themselves, and to the saints who have come acquainted corded, but must be omitted for want.
This branch of Ziou has been peculia vored of the Lord from the commence. nent of its existence to the present day. enjoyed several interesting and extensive revienjoyed several interesting and extensive revi-vals, and at present numbers more than five hundred members. Since the commencement of my labors with this people, 146 have been admitted to the church; 87 by baptism, 58 by letter, and one restored. "The Lord bath done great things for us, whereof are we glad.

REVIVAL IN A FEMALE SCHOOL In accordance with our request, Miss S. Kellogg, rincipal of the Female school in Great Barrington, a Berkshire Co. has furnished the following account

of the revival with which the school was blessed January, 1836.

Our school consists of thirty family pupils between the ages of eight and eighteen. Saturday evening prayer meeting has been es-tablished in the school for some time past, susvantage to the religious interests of the institu-tion. It affords the Principal a favorable of nity to impress the minds of these vo ssors with the vast importance of their before the vain and thoughtless, as well as an opportunity to implore with th in united prayer, converting grace, for their unconverted companions. The first meeting, hewever, after the opening of the term, was to me, one of painful interest. I found among the pupils but two professors of religion; eve I had been cheered and sustained by a much larger number. The thought was deepmitted to my charge, all, with the exception of two were still wanderers from the fold of But I trust before that first meeting Christ, But I trust before that first meeting closed, all the little number convened, were of one mind, and one heart; being fully agreed touching what we should ask of God—feeling and saying, "We will not let thee go except thou bless us." And may I not add, we were blessed, ere the term closed, with spiritual blessings which none but God could give. Only two or three scholars were found under serious impressions in the early part of the term; but on the second Sabbath of January the work be-came general and powerful. On that morning, though excessively stormy, our family prepared the house of God, where they learned that our beloved Pastor was at home in a dying state, and that ti vices of the sa pended. When they returned with this intelli-gence, a deep and powerful sensation was creassembled the school with the hope of improving profitably this deeply afflictive providence. Having commended ourselves in prayer to God, a momentary silence, like that of the grave, succeded, when it was suddenly broken by the tolling bell anno nained unbroken till we had slowly and sad-numbered fifty-seven strokes. I then said, young friends, those lips that we expected this day would teach us the way of life are hushed in the silence of death. I proceed touching on those points that I felt would carry conviction to the hearts of all who had lightly esteemed sanctuary privileges—such as the needless excuses of some to stay away; the weariness of times expressed by others at the ngthened services, &c. lengthened services, &c. But, I said, Your complainings are now all ended. He will no more be wearied in laboring with thoughtless inattentive sinners, and they will be wearied inattentive sinners, and they will be wear no more with his efforts to do them good. was answered only by sobbing and tears. On that evening, after family prayer, I was followed to my private apartment is nearly half lowed to my private apartment by nearly half the school with the inquiry, "What shall I do to be saved," Our Saturday evenings and Sabbath days from this period, became intensely

y was uniformly manifested by all as ors of the week were closed and the Sabath commenced; although the school exercise were never more thoroughly and cheerfully performed. During the deepest state of feeling there was no suspension of the school duties, not even for a day. No one of the pupils, at any period of the work, appeared in the character of an opposer, and at one time, all were under the influences of the Holy Spirit. More than the chty indulged hope before the close of the term, and when the day of separation came, it was truly touching to witness the deep exwere never more thoroughly and cheerfully truly touching to witness the deep expression of feeling. They mingled their prayers and their tears; and wept most of all that they should enjoy these seasons and see each others faces

their untiring devotion to the good of souls, meekness and fervency in their Christian meekness and lervency in prayer, that blessings descended upon them-selves and all around them. One is now with us, and by her lovely consistent piety, is still doing much to honor her Saviour. While the other, like Lydia whose heart the Lord opened, ink so deeply at the fountain of his love, it she resolved henceforth to serve no other Master; and then made an entire consecration of herself to his service, and is now in prepar on for a missionary life. Oh that n whom the vows of God are resting would in like manner, estimate the value of their example and efforts in the cause of their dear Redeemer,—S. S. Visiter.

BOSTON RECORDER. Friday, May 5, 1837.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

The 3d, 4th and 5th Letters of our Foreign Correspon-dent relate to the State of Religion in Prussia. This In-telligence we have anticipated by copying into the Recor-der of the 7th ult. a Letter on the same subject, and apparently from, the same pen, which originally appeared in the London Evangelical Magazine. The following para graph, however, from one of the Letters, contains som tacts which have not before been published:

There are 5800 Protestant churches in Prussis Lutheran and German Reformed, which now con tute essentially one denomination,) and about 7500 ministers of the gospel. Of these 7500 ministers something like three hundred might be called strictly orthodox, and as many as two hundred, or perhap three hundred more may be said to be sound on the fundamental points of doctrine, and preach Christ crucified as all the foundation of a sinner's hope. These latter in many cases, indulge in very dangerous specu lations, which greatly counteract the good which they ight otherwise accomplish."

The following is the 6th Letter, and relates to the state Religion in Denmark.

Pants November 27, 1836 T, the Editor of the Bastan Recorder DENMARK.

Having given you some account of the state of religion in Prussia, I now advance further north, and would take some notice of the state of religion in the kingdom of Denmark.

Denmark is an interesting country in many respects to a traveller. The beautifully undulating surface of its islands and mainland, its lovely bays and sounds. its wide-spread and finely cultivated fields, and the civility, sociableness, and intelligence of its inhabitants render it a pleasant country for a foreigner to

Denmark and its history, which render it an interestesting facts connected with the revival might ing country. It is interesting to recall to mind the early efforts to propagate the doctrines of the cross among the Cimbri, the warlike and renowned ances tors of the inhabitants of that country. And still more, to read of the progress of the doctrines of the irresistable apposition in countries in the south part of the continent. And even more interesting, if possible, is it to contemplate a country which was among the very first in modern times to send forth the gospel to the heathen. For Denmark was the country from which Ziegembalg, and Swartz, and other early missionaries went forth to the East Indies. At an earlier day, missionaries had carried the gospel from Denmark to Iceland.

The population of Denmark is near two millions which are spread over the mainland of Jutland, Schleswie, and Holstein, and a large number of slands which compose the Danish Archipelago, of which Zealand and Funen are the most important. Whilst the distant possessions of that country, are the Feroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, Santa Cruz, and a few possessions in the West Indies, of which the little territory of Serampore in the neighborhood of gion of the church. Her piety is more active, but Calcutta is well known for its having furnished an asylum and field of labor to the Baptist missionaries Carey, Marshman and Ward when they were not allowed to remain within the British possessions in

It is an interesting fact that so complete was the and did they not mutually sustain each other in aposprogress of the reformation in Denmark, that from | tolic times that period to the present time, there have been but few pure gospel nobly triumphed in all Denmark, and isted in Germany :- want of discipline in the churches, and the consequent admission of the world into the church and of unconverted men into the ministry, the influence of the civil authorities over the church; the long continuance of war, &c. &c. From the operaand of late, the neology of Germany has been making

much progress in the kingdom. gion, there are some things cheering. The Lord has and the transgression thereof is heavy upon it." work. This was remarkably the case about 15 years of more abundant resources; richer in all the productions of the mineral, animal, and vegetable kingdoms, or The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit. A broken tolling bell announcing to us that the spirit of writers of that city, and whose hearts are deeply in. if disposed to apply his energies wisely to any lawful

And yet it is a mournful fact that in the university are the ways of the Lord! He can carry on his work even amidst the most unfavorable circumstances Although every thing is so discouraging in the univer sity of Copenhagen, which is the most distinguished in the kingdom, yet there is a greater number of pious young men now preparing for the ministry at that there. And though they receive but little for the soul

and prepare them for a great work in his service. At Kiel is the other university of the kingdom. It has about 200 students, of whom, 50 or 60 are The ological, under the instruction of four Professors, clude in justice to my own feel- There is but little evangelical religion in that univer-

most excellent pastor in Kiel, the Rev. Mr. Harms, improve the spiritual state of the world. God is now an unforgiving temper. O that such a spirit pervaded mal is very often shot, for the sake of the iver degree, important to the seriously minded young me that university.

The government of Denmark, though an absolute conarchy until lately, has been highly paternal. Within the last few years, a commencement of a sort of constitutional form of government has been made At no distant day, that country will be completely onstitutional monarchy. During the last fifty or sixyears very considerable ameliorations have been effected, and much has been done by the prese amiable and excellent king, Frederick VI. Through the philanthropic and patriotic efforts of Count Stol berg of Holstein, and Count Bernstoff of Zealand, the assallage which formerly existed, was abolished, and

he serfs were set free. This took place in 1788. In 1792, the Danish government made a law pro hibiting the slave trade. This ordinance went in effect in 1802, under the ministry of Count Berns-

I cannot say that the Bible and Tract cause are by any means as prosperous as they ought to be in De mark. It is believed that the people are generally very well supplied with the sacred Scriptures.

The government of Denmark supports several m onaries in its foreign possessions. In addition to this, the evangelical churches have within a few years ormed a Missionary Society, which is connected with the Basle Missionary Society in Switzerland and sends its funds and young men to that institution. May the riving missionary spirit which is now beginning to be felt in that country, increase and extend until th whole church shall awake to the noble enterprize of aboring for the conversion of the world.

I cannot conclude this letter without saving, that far as I saw the Danes, I have not seen in Europe a more interesting and externally moral and amiable I am, &c.

THE TIMES. In reference to the peculiar and distressing aspects of the passing times, one of our correspondents remarks: "These events come fraught with instruction. Our whole country has been in too great haste to be rich. Within the sphere of my own observation, professing Christians have had no time to attend weekly meetings; some of them, not even to attend month. The wheels of the factories could not be too has been violated by our business men. And is trampled on? It seems to me that his hand is no stretched out over us for punishment, as formerly ver the Jews for the punishment of their idolatries What an idol has wealth become to all classes in our country! And does it not become us to stand still, human character, who has not seen many and mournad adore, while we contemplate God passing by in ful illustrations of the above named fact. And bethese judgments, and vindicating the glory of his own Will not the church take up anew the histotory of the Jews, and read in their fate her own doom. unless she avert it by throwing herself into the dust, and repenting of her worldliness? Will not Christia the brightest possible perfection, awaken none. tians be led by passing events, to repent and aim at an increase of holiness rather than wealth? Will not in the Scripture position, that "the carnal mind is eninisters lift up their voices on this subject and use mity against God. their pens? They may thus save the church. But if these judgments prove insufficient, famine, war, and sestilence, are ministers of wrath, still to come. have thought much on this subject through the winter. We need a revival of the heart religion of our ancestors. We must go back to praying, examining the heart, and reading the Bible, as did the saints of There is not enough of heart work in the present reliless experimental and humble than formerly. plent efforts are not to be neglected, but the heart

Certainly, there is much of truth and pertin Roman Catholies in it. And for a long period the these remarks, demanding sober and prayerful consideration. The judgments of heaven are upon us. produced its appropriate fruits. But within the last Their forms are comparatively new. In the midst of without a safety-valve. 50 years, true religion has greatly decined in that wealth and prosperity, we are stricken with the horkingdom, as it has done in every other part of the rors of bankruptey, and a wide spread prostration of make Christianity consist in any one particular duty, is paralized. The spirit of enterprize is confounded. Astonished at the past, no man knows what to calcuthe source are upon us; and be who fleeth from the ues to magnify, in his sight-if it absorbs all othersnoise of the fear falls into the pit; and he that cometh if he grows more and more censorious, harsh, bitte tion of all these causes, religion has sadly declined, up out of the midst of the pit, is taken in the snare; and denunciating, towards his brethren who differ tions of society shake; the whole community reels to WILL BURST HIS BOILER. But in the midst of this general decleasion of reli- and fro like a drunkard, and is removed like a cottage occasionally poured out his spirit and revived his goodlier land the sun does not shine upon. A land work. This was remarkably the case about 15 years of more abundant resources; richer in all the production broken spirit. This is essential to the spirit of prayer. that heavenly visitation remain to this day. And is possessed by no nation under heaven. And then, and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise." even at the present day, I was assured by a venera- all our civil and religious privileges are adapted to This is accompanied with feelings of deep self-abaseble and excellent minister of Copenhagen, who is give the most ample security to every citizen, that he ment. The prayer of Daniel, previous to the return to the generality of his people. But he is very proud, would suppose must call forth the enough of many of one of the two or three evangelical preachers and shall not labor in vam, nor spend his strength for naught, from the captivity, may be regarded as an excellent terested in the work of their blessed Lord, that evan- employment. Still, "we have sown much and gelical religion is unquestionably waking up in Den- brought in little; we cat, and yet have not enough; confession. And such will be found to be the lannark. In the central part of the beautiful and fertile we drink and are not filled with drink; we clothe us, guage of Christians, on awaking from a long season island of Zealand, on which Copenhagen stands, there but there is none warm; we earn wages, but we put are no less than seven or eight evangelical young them into a bag with holes." And, is it not time to it becomes general in a church, great and glorious ministers, who are laboring zealously for the cause of the Lord. And in various parts of the kingdom there not come." God is angry with us. And he

clear than that the several classes of Christian duty

are consistent with each other? Were they not se,

are to be found young men as well as old, who are has just reason so to be. We have not acknowledg- and vain confidence. The Lord is neither in the spiritual pastors, and whose labors the Lord is bless- ed Him in all our ways. We have indulged the vain never be moved; and have practically said, "who is humble, broken-hearted penitence will be heard in of Copenhagen, which has near 1,000 students, of Lord over us?" If worldliness has not driven the the pulpit, in the social meeting, and at the family aging pride, and led her to ask for teachers of talent rather and others. The unhumbled heart cannot approach pings, rather than to clothe her with the ornament of a and the sword of the Spirit. Christians have imposed on themselves the belief that their very engerne become rich, might be made acceptable to God, by service of Zion; that God would pardon them for owing in the house of Rimmon, so long as they reared and maintained altars to his honor likewise; and that they were in no danger of losing their souls, or endangering the souls of others, while their great noiss wealth,-was pursued that they might gratify their love of benevolence. They have een ensnared, and taken captive by such reasonings; they have neglected the he eart, out of which are the issues of life, and amid all their ignorance of their own

which his people have been deceived. He is preparing them to learn, as they have never learned b that it is not by the might nor power of wealth, that Zion is to be enlarged; that the usefulness and happiness of the individual believer is to be secured; but by his Spirit directing them in the straight and narrow way of personal and relative duty; binding them to lowliness of life, and contentment with such gains as accrue from honest industry, apart from the rage of

O that God's people were wise; that they understood these things, and would lay them to heart; then should the days of spiritual prosperity return upon Zion, and our churches should again resume the song; The Lord is in the midst of us; the Lord, mighty

ONE ASPECT OF HUMAN GUILT.

Noble qualities in human nature, have always een appreciated and commended, in some good ple, the stern and uncompromising justice of the Ro-John Howard.

But look at this. What has been the at paid these same qualities when found in the highest government; yet none of these classes of persons are to lay and execute plans for increasing the possible splendor and perfection in the character of slaves. Nor is it mere subjection to despotic power. God? Minds, which have been fired to enthusiasm, at some spectacle of noble sentiment or conduct in a fellow man, have manifested the utmost reluctance at any serious consideration of the same in Him that ruleth over all.

noment you point him to that very excellence, shining in cloudless glory in the character of Jehovah. his vision seems seized with sudden dimness. He sees for specimens of excellence, and he can admire them and purposes whatsoever." Thus, slavery is the The King. - A man of ordinary height, rate they appear in fallen human nature. look unward. The life of Clarkson and Wilherforce chains attention, absorbing the deepest interest and extorting frequent bursts of admiration; but that same generous devotedness to the welfare of others, shone in the highest possible perfection in Him that dwelt in family prayers; and one, frankly told me, he could the bosom of the Father. But the life of Jesus Christ, not get time to read a chapter in the Bible for a the grandest of all developements of self-sacrificing kindness, how insipid and spiritless to that man. In stopped long enough for the employers to render the midst of the showers of his encomiums, on varithanks, to God on our Thanksgiving day, or to humble our noble examples of virtue, suggest the name of themselves before him on Fast day. The Sabbath Him whose life was holy, harmless and undefiled, a sun without a spot, and you can see that you have t not just in God to avenge the honor of his law so struck a chord whose vibrations are painful. It was out of place to have introduced such a reference. The coldness with which the allusion is received, pro-

> He must have had but limited acquaintance with cause such is the fact, how certain and sad the inference of the aversion of the sinful mind to God. Those very qualities, which in man awaken the highest emotions of admiration, in God, though existing The explanation of such a fact can be found only

THE BALANCE WHEEL,

A watch may be of first rate wa parts may be perfect; yet, if it lacks the balance of the African race are psculiarly strong. How in-And, even if the balance wheel is disordered, and it which must always surround the household of the is thrown off its heat, it will not run correctly. Its slave? He knows not the moment when he is not indices hold out a false signal.

unsafe. Every other part of the machinery may be certainty of hopeless bondage. in the most perfect order; yet, if she have no safetymust not be overlooked; and can any thing be more valve, she will burst her beiler.

So it is with the human mind. There may be the most brilliant talents; there may be the most highly cultivated understanding; yet, when such a mind employs its whole energies upon a single point of Christian dectrine, character, or duty, to the neglect of others equally important, it is no better than a watch without a balance wheel, or a steam engine

Whenever we observe an individual beginning tinent. The causes of this were the same as ex- public and private confidence. The hand of industry which has seized strongly hold of his own mind; and to make this the test for judging the Christian character of his brethren, we strongly suspect he is through late upon for the future. "Fear, and the pit, and off his beat. If he goes on-if this one point continthe windows from on high are open, and the founda- from him, in this particular, look out for him-HE

The Revival Spirit is a tender, humble, heart-

specimen of genuine revival feeling. A great porf spiritual slumber; and whenever this melting spirthe work of the Lord.

This spirit is far removed from noise and confusion afur off." He will not accept the sacrifice of the self-

This is also, a tender, melting spirit. It meets a response in kindred hearts, and an affectionate, loving the dedication of a certain portion of their gains to the spirit pervades the little band of praying souls. It adninisters warning, exhortation and outreaty, to impenitent souls, in a tender, kind, and gentle manner; nd repulse and even abuse, is met with meekness. It is opposed to harsh, austere, and bitter rebukes, which stir up the wrathful passions of men. Even opposition and violence are disarmed before it; and fire ebuke, from such a spirit, enters into the soul like a sharp two-edged sword. But this spirit cannot be acspiritual state before God, have comforted themselves noisy scenes of carnal strife; and dwells not with the water, is like that of a horse. His body has very mins; they even insult and revile them.

breaking the snare. He is exposing the fallacies by the whole church militant! How soon would the banners of the cross be displayed over the ruins of

WHAT IS SLAVERY?

Very indefinite notions prevail, as to the thing that nstitutes slavery; and until these are removed, we are not prepared to form a just judgment in regard to the moral character of the system itself. That we may have a clear apprehension of the subject, we will ntion something that slavery is not.

Slavery is not involuntary servitude. This is one of the accidents of slavery; but it is not slavery itself. Apprentices and minors and paupers are often held to involuntary servitude. But they are not slaves. There ka as their station. It is a circuit of coa no more analogy between the relation of parent and the Basin, twelve or fifteen miles in diameter. child, master and apprentice, and that of master and round by hills and mountains; is well watered. slave, than there is between that of parent and child, duces grass and corn well. and that existing between a man and his horse.

Again, slavery is not the deprivation of political rights or privileges. Aliens, women, and children, easure, according to their worth. Take for exam- are deprived of political rights; yet, they are not slaves. Neither is slavery subjection to the control facilitate the pasturing of the cattle, which control man Brutus, and the self-sacrificing benevolence of to others. We are all more or less subjects to such the chief wealth of the country, and for the control. The wife is subject to the control of her husband, the child to the parent, the citizen to the and his State officers, is, to superintend his Even the subjects of Nero were not slaves. They people. The population is of mixed c possessed the right of using their own bodies and up of several conquered tribes. There are eminds for their own benefit. Nor yet is slavery the tively few old people in the country. Pub mere deprivation of personal liberty. The inmates practised. The number of souls of our prisons and penitentiaries and houses of refuge, certainly known, but probably he has not above Here is an enraptured beholder of an instance of and often even of our almshouses are deprived of men who are over 18 years of age, of all cla ommanding excellence in a fellow-mortal. But the their personal liberty; yet in their condition there is Government. It is an about not one essential element of American slavery.

ing states answer: "Slaves shall be deemed, taken, grades, called Zintuna. Yet, the government as through a glass darkly. He can look around him held, and adjudged to be goods chattel, to all intents ministered with a systematic unifi even in the mere glow-worm brightness in which legal changing of a man into a thing to be bought, pulent. He is a very heathan; lea sold, and used, for the benefit of another. It is in his way; idolizes himself, and canses of breaking down the distinction originally created be- ize him; is consummately vain, and yet suptween man, who was made noble, erect, in the image His career has been eventful. May it be over of God, and the inferior animals and inanimate things. the furtherance of the gospel. It is depriving a man not only of inalienable rights, The People.—They pay great deference to but of himself and all that appertains to him. And, and are in perfect subordinat in accordance with this principle, the slave laws pro- are generally cheerful, and have the appearance need to declare that a slave can neither be any thing, living wall. They use freely as an artic to any thing, nor possess any thing, separate from beer, which they make from their corn, and whole his master. His right to himself, body and soul, is exilerating in its effects. They are extransformed to another. He has no right to seek his of tobacco, using it however only in the form own happiness. He has no interest. He is a mere They spend much of their time in idleness appendage to his master. He cannot even possess Dingaan and Moselekatsi .- We hear that It is own wife and children. They are held at the ab- gaan calls Moselekatsi his dog; and the h solute disposal of his master; and when ever his inter- knowledges the superior power of the former est or caprice requires it, they are taken from his em- lives in continual fear of him. They are dead brace, and driven to market. It is this odious princi- tile to each other; and while this hostility

The master claims that he has a right to do what countries. he will with his own. If he works then to death, they are his property. If he sells them at auction, teresting. If we can have access to the and separates husband and wife, parents and children, permitted to instruct them, there is a field be they are his property, who shall say, Why do ye thus? Let any one take this principle, and trace it out, in to encourage us. But without the king's perm all its necessary results, and he will see that slavery we can do nothing; whether he will allow as to must necessarily be evil, and only evil, and that con- struct his people is a question yet to be determine tinually. And, to bring it nearer home, let him im- He is deceitful, and capricious. But his heart is tinually. And, to bring it nearer home, let nim no agine himself and his wife and children to be the proand he cannot help feeling for "them that are in bonds, as bound with them." The natural affections at keep time-It is good for nothing. supportable, then, must be the sense of insecurity exposed to separation forever from all that he holds Again, a steam engine, without a safety-valve, is dear, with no other knowledge of their lot than the

Abstract from the Missionary Herald for May.

SOUTHERN AFRICA.

Gungunthlovu.-Dingaan's Capital. In this village ters. Surely the Lord is preparing to do a great war are about 1000 huts, regularly arranged in an oval in this country. space, within which are included kraals for the cattle, Another Change.-Mohammed and the doctors and a large Common, for the parading of troops, bid images and representations of men to be ex dances, &c. The king's houses larger than any in public. But the Sultan is placing his portrait others, and more perfect, stand on the eminence and all the barracks. They are well overlook the whole town. They form quite a village of the pachas have recently had their portruit tal by themselves. All the houses are covered with a and the Sultan's sister is having her own done thatch, made of long grass, and resemble a small hay stack, being entered by only one small hole, two or invited by Azim Bey, to attend the evan

Reception .- The king placed himself just outside geometry, arithmetic and reading; creof his cattle kraal in a large old fashioned arm chair, mens of drawing and writing were exhibit arrayed in a robe of red plush, with two rows of but- teacher, a Turk, appeared to be quite at home tons, extending from head to foot in front. A strip of department. Azim Bey, the commandant the same was tied around his forehead. Some fifty during the day, acknowledged before the wh or eighty men were sitting in a semi-circle, on either pany, their obligations to the miside of him on the ground. He entered into conversation, and examined the articles brought him as pre- Still another Change. The Sultan has taken and sents. He appeared much pleased; and provided his bis own bands all the property of the city in

The King .- He has an inquisitive mind, and ry for the support of the mosques, and re often starts questions which show him to be superior test for his own use. An innovation, and excessively fond of flattery. In his palace were his people against him. But he seems to conseen some 300 girls, of whom a few were apparently little for the effects of his measures on the Turk ion of this prayer is the language of heart-broken in the situation of servants, but the others evidently Tocat-Tomb of Marlyo, - " In the all filled a different sphere. They were corpulent be- says Mr. Johnston, we walked out to see the yond all description. The king is always talking to the Martyn. We were conducted by a priest in men around him of some war-like expedition, and in- centre of the burial ground, and were show spiring them with a desire for plunder and blood, block about three feet long, lying by the side The city is little else than a camp of soldiers.

briefly stated, and some account of God's word was rienced a peculiar sensation, while I stood list The king inquired about the creation. He thought of the dear saint whose remains with Lopus delusion that our mountain stands strong, and can in the fire, but in the still small voice. The accents of was informed of the mission of Christ. Enquiries ited beneath my feet, but whose happy spiration of were made whether men knew any thing of God be- joices before the throne of God." fore Christ came; and why, if God were so powerful, whom more than 300 are theological and under the church from her sanctuaries, it has quenched the fire altar; and the secret places will witness the deep men might not pray to him to take away all disease Mr. Allen, in company with Mr. Farrar of instruction of four professors, there is not, I am as- of her devotions; it has cooled the ardor of her zeal struggles of spirit, where the humble souls wrestle and misery? He wished also to know the relation Church mission, made a tour about the beginning sured, one evangelical Professor in the Theological for the simple truths of the gospel; it has inflated her with their God, for spiritual blessings upon themselves | held by the missionaries to the government of their 1836, through some parts of the country country, &c. The result was, that the Lord disposed never before visited by a missionary: a few brist than humble piety; to deck religion with gilded trap- near to the mercy seat; for "he knoweth the proud the king to grant all that could be expected. A district containing several thousands was assigned them | Kurmulla is a large and pleasant villag meek and quiet spirit; and rely on silver and gold to confident, or the vain-glorious, even though, like to begin with, and, said the king, " if you succeed, 1 or 1800 houses. Addressed at consuler effect the world's conversion, rather than on prayer Baal's priests, they cry aloud from morning till eve- will bring the school right into the heart of my do several hundred persons, and distributed in minions; I will learn myself and set an example to parts of the Scriptures. More than ordina

Darkness of the Land .- " I have questioned the offect produced by the first preaching of the gospe people about the Author of the Universe. But they a heathen place. Cariosity gratified, the excel never raise their thoughts so high. No man feels soon subsides into indifference, often into entire self lost, or in need of a Saviour. None has aught the truth. to do with a state after death, for they say, "When Sects.-The Jaina sect regard the brahm we die, we go to the ground, and are no more." But all who adhere to them, including the great in speaking of warlike exploits, the Zoolah is all on the Hindoos, as heretics. They are particularly

The Hippopolamus .- "We saw large troops of as the soul of the Universe. Hippopatami, near the mouth of the Um-Zogelah. The Lingaet sect, are worshippers of Sheera quired without deep struggles of soul, nor maintained Twenty or thirty were in one company. The head disregard all the other Hindau gods. When it There is but fittle evangement rengement to the free dear youthful professors, who with us commenced the
first prayer meeting of that season. Such was without great watchfulness and care. It shous the of the animal, when he first raises himself out of the are numerous, they have no connexion with

Mission Station .- "In my resear Port Natal) I have met with many spots cocreepers, and the easter oil plant, almost surtions of their being the sites of old kraals. this country was once thickly peopled. A have been destroyed; some have re

the ground ten or fifteen years ago. O Christi are too late in sending the gospel of prace to

have died; and now very few are here, wh

Messrs. Lindley, Venable and Wilson have up their residence in this country, and selected M

Of the extent of Moselekatsi's country or known with precision. The remotest outposts a more than 150 miles distant.

Towns .- The towns are small and name belong to the king. The grand business of The native corn con

not one essential element of American slavery.

What, then, is slavery? Let the laws of slaveholdder him there are a number of officers of a military despotism. The king's word is law

ple, to which all the horrors of slavery owe their origin. there can be no direct communication between the

doing good. As to physical resources we in

The means of communication have wonderfully creased. Two steamers now run regularly week between Constantinople and Smyrna; and between Con. and Galutz on the Danube, and ar between Con. and Trebizond, every fortnight.

Increase of Missionaries .- Six years ago the were only two missionaries in Sar all the Turkish empire north of the Taurus, in all Persia. Now, there are four American aries and one English missionary at Constant two American missionaries at Broosa, two in Tr zond, two in Corminh, one American, and see We continue our notices from Mr. Champion's German missionaries in the South of Persia, who Smyrna are six ordained missionaries, and two

Turkish Military School. school at Dolma Battle. The examination was

visiters with milk, poko-meal, and a slaughteredgoat. he recives the whole income, paying what is

The Conference.—The object of the mission was

MARKATTAS.

and attention has been excited. This is t

lieving that God exists only in connection with matter

Beejapoor .- For Capital of a Moh one of the largest, cities in India; con one inhabitants, a splendid remains of al palaces, mosque to the rajah of Sati houses; whose ger

have occasionally in the distribution of bo with gratitude and were indeed earns cause they were re Heathenism .-

to be concomitant: peasant strives to m ome, while a he wretchedness and m y beasts of the fore Buffaloes .- They but coarser in their habits, delighting to

ITEMS OF R Rev. D. White and teacher arrived Dec. 25, where the Rev. Mr. Wilson, natives begin to se children; and urge the adjoining town Mr. Winslow

their missionary b auspices. From 20 to 25 of Batticotta give reason season of refreshing temper of their m The boarding so

of foreign residents None of the decr China, have been The press has be Mr. Robinson has for printed; a summary

printing, it is supp

promising boys, and

Every thing is qu pears to obscure th most sanguine hop-The opposition to aries, has been ver on the demand of th thorities interposed. nolestation. The sc

Among the Arkans are seriously enquiri professors are beco more attentive and to The Ajibwa India to adopt the habits

ing up.

hopeful conversion h are increasing, and Cl with more solemnity \$19,234, 13, beside d

RUM AN The following facts respectable farmer, of been a member of the trated several importa Reformation, we think Several years pre-

body was involved in neighbor of his had bee involved in debt, in c This neighbor, while a pressed a great desir teers. " Well " gain how you may obtain t another drop of rum, I and engage that, in f debt, and with \$500." think lightly of the prope could not be persuad ever, he presently became expressed a desire t brought up, and he d hours, and found them are not furnished with a agitated his mind, du suppose it to have be debate between the app after the prize; but e pens in such cases, th went into the hou his old friend, the bal upon the table, he fil before him, exclain swallowed its content faithfully kept his predebts; and now he is a

But the gentleman w had yet an account to se the habit of drinking f and the idea of hi a pernicious habit wh he resolved that he wo Soon after, business ca or twelve miles distantering a store, was friends. Here, his resolution

His refusal was met with friends, unable to acc to urge him to drink. severe. Inclination s. to take one glass; and resolution." But he glass, I know I shall to shall take three, and th sides I have resolved, phant. But, this same store he visited. But sti started homeward. Aft he came to a village who inclination said, " Com I shall have no temptar body will know it." stop here, my resoluti his horse, and went on. more to pass; and there ed. But reason again of rade by without stoppin conflict; and he has nev facts illustrate, in a very grasp of habit, and the pre was walking home, his head became dizzy, his eyes

grew dim, midnight darkness came over him, and he

conflict was a sore one; and it was six months before

raving appetite subdued. But he soon began to re-

cover his strength; his faintness left him; and he had

no more trouble with his dizzy head. He now thinks,

Tobacco is ranked, by medical writers, among the

system becomes inured to it, the effects of a very mi-

nute quantity, taken into the stomach, are terrible;

stomach. Can it be supposed, then, that habit can

them heartily opposed to slavery and heartily in favor

of all that could be reasonably claimed in behalf of

precisely the same general views on the subject of

slavery it has had these twenty years. We believe it

the rights of free discussion.

reasonable men.

not have survived six months longer.

, for the sake of the ivory and n .-- "In my researches," (about

e met with many spots covered with stor oil plant, almost sure indica. the sites of old kraals. Evidently nce thickly peopled. And many red; some have removed, and some w very few are here, who were on fifteen years ago. O Christians, ye sending the gospel of peace to this

ey, Venable and Wilson have taken n this country, and selected Mosi-It is a circuit of country called fifteen miles in diameter; enviountains; is well watered, pre rn well.

Moselekatsi's country, nothing is The remotest outposts are not distant.

was are small and numerous, to ing of the cattle, which constitute e country, and for the most part The grand business of hi ers, is, to superintend his cattle, and ans for increasing their number. astitutes the chief support of the ion is of mixed character, made ered tribes. There are compara-

ple in the country. Polygamy is mber of souls subject to M. is not t probably he has not above 3000 years of age, of all classes. t is an absolute monarchy, or rather . The king's word is law. Unnumber of officers of different ana. Yet, the government is ad-

ystematic uniformity. nan of ordinary height, rather corry heathen; leads a luxurious life uself, and causes others to idolmately vain, and yet superstitions. eventful. May it be overruled to

he gospel. hey pay great deference to rank, rdination to their rulers. They , and have the appearance of use freely as an article of food, ake from their corn, and which is ts. They are excessively fond wever only in the form of snuff.

their time in idleness. elekatsi.-We hear that Dinatsi his dog; and the latter acor power of the former, and im. They are deadly hoswhile this hostility remains ommunication between their

re among a people highly inve access to them, and are them, there is a field here for sical resources we have much without the king's permission whether he will allow us to inquestion yet to be determined. pricious. But his heart is in

nication have wonderfully iniers now run regularly every tinople and Smyrna; and one utz on the Danube, and another

bizond, every fortnight. aries .- Six years ago there ries in Smyrna; no e north of the Taurus, nor one ere are four American missionmissionary at Constantinople aries at Broosa, two in Trebione American, and several in the South of Persia, while in ned missionaries, and two prinrd is preparing to do a great work

-Mohammed and the doctors forsentations of men to be exposed Sultan is placing his portrait in hey are well executed. Several ecently had their portraits taken; is having her own done.

School .- The missionaries were to attend the examination of the Battle. The examination was in and reading; creditable speciwriting were exhibited. The red to be quite at home in his ey, the commandant, repeatedly owledged before the whole comas to the missionaries, for their

thange. The Sultan has taken into the property of the city mosques; ole income, paying what is necessaof the mosques, and reserving the e. An innovation, which one at call forth the enmity of many of m. But he seems to care very of his measures on the Turks.

of Martyn .- " In the afternoon," e walked out to see the tomb of conducted by a priest near to the ound, and were shown a marble et long, lying by the side of other ich I immediately recognised the nd the name of Martyn. I expenantion, while I stood there, and saint whose remains were deposet, but whose happy spirit now rene of God."

MARRATTAS. pany with Mr. Farrar of the a tour about the beginning of arts of the country by a missionary: a few brief notire all that we can give.

ge and pleasant village of 1600 Addressed at considerable length. one, and distributed tracts, and res. More than ordinary cariosity en excited. This is the commen e first preaching of the gospel in ariosity gratified, the excitement indifference, often into enmity to

a sect regard the brahmins and em, including the great body of etics. They are pantheists, beonly in connection with matter,

at, are worshippers of Sheeva, and r Hindoo gods. Where they mve no connexion with the brahult and revile them. Decency n of their worship.

May 5, 1837.

Hesthenism.—" Filth and dirt every where appear sinking, deathlike faintness. On one occasion, as he to be concomitants of heathenism. A Christian peasant strives to make his poverty clean and wholesome, while a heathen is content to live in such | was on the point of sinking to the ground. This like ome, while a heathen is content to five in such areichedness and mire, as would put the more clean-termined to use no more of the filthy weed. The ly beasts of the forest to the blush.

Buffulges. - They are alarger animal than the cow, but coarser in their appearance, and dirtier in their his system was restored to its natural state, and the habits, delighting to wallow in the dirt like swine.

ITEMS OF RECENT INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. D. White and wife, and Mr. James, printer and teacher arrived at their destination, Cane Palmas. Dec. 25, where they were cordially welcomed by Rev. Mr. Wilson, and the king and headmen. The natives begin to see the importance of schools for their children; and urgent requests are made for schools in

Winslow and Dr. Scudder have commenced their missionary labors at Madras, under favorable from the outward application of the leaves to the

From 20 to 25 of the students in the Seminary at Batticotta give reason to hope, that during the late | inevitably suffer from its use. But, they know not senson of refreshing, they have been renewed in the the cause of their aches and pains. Could all the versoper of their minds. The boarding school at Ahmednoggar embraces 38 taste and smell, rheumatism, consumption, epilepsy,

hopeful conversion have lately occurred; congregations means that a very great change has taken place in the are increasing, and Christian instruction is listened to,

Donations and legacies to the Board last month. \$19,234, 13, beside donations in clothing, &c. S.

The following facts were related to us by a highly respectable farmer, of a neighboring State, who has been a member of the legislature; and as they illustrated several important principles of the Temperance Reformation, we think them worth recording.

Several years previous to the formation of the cording to the amount of its circulation to promote American Temperance Society, while almost every sound and correct views on this subject. It has not body was involved in the rum drinking mania, a been judged best of late to make the slavery controneighbor of his had become reduced to poverty and versy as prominent as in some periods past, especially involved in debt, in consequence of intemperance, to make the errors of good men on this subject the This neighbor, while at work for our informant, ex- objects of as spirited and keen animadversion as under pressed a great desire to be possessed of a yoke of steers. "Well," said his employer, "I can tell you construed as it seems to be by the Evangelist into how you may obtain them. If you will never taste concordance with the peculiar sentiments and moveanother drop of rum, I will give you a yoke of steers, and engage that, in five years, you will be clear of beg leave to suggest, that there is a gap between the debt, and with \$500." The man at first seemed to premises and the conclusion which will be noticed by think lightly of the proposition; and like all drunkards, could not be persuaded that rum injured him. How-BARNTABLE COUNTY CONTRIENCE OF CURRENCE OF ever, he presently became more thoughtful; and soon ever, the presently became more thoughtful; and soon CHURCHES.

freeds.

Here, his resolution was severely put to the test.

His refusal was met with unmingled surprise; and his freeds, anable to account for this change, continued of arge him to drink. The conflict in his mind was severe. Inclination said, "O, it will do me no harm to take over glass; and I have never spoken of my resolution." But he soon replied, "I I take one glass, I know I shall take two; and if I take two; and the saint of the saint of the scarce of "whatsoever things are professors of religion. Recent revivals have greatly increased the influence of "whatsoever things are of good report" among this class of men upon the Cape. A recent letter from a Whale Ship from Falmouth, bound to the Pacifics, states that unusual religious interest had existed on board, and that several hopeful ceaversions had occurred at the date of the latter. The Captain is a professed disciple of Christ, and religious worship is constantly maintained. prant. But, this same conflict was repeated, at every started homeward. After riding about three miles, teached homeward. After riding about three miles, the came to a village where there was a tavern. Here helimation said, "Come, stop here and take one glass. I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and most holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I shall have no temptation to take a second, and no-holy will know it." "But," replied reason, "If I

Beejapoor .- For nearly 200 years, this city was the | But now for the Tobacco. The same gentleman | interest among the students of a distinguished Theo-

There have been and continue to be, precious, though not very large droppings of the heavenly dew.

Though we have seen no very comforting evidence of the prospect that the Cape will become "a land of oliveyards and vineyard," we do rejoice that our eyes are gladdened with its mereasing moral verdure. Battered as its shores are with the storms of the Atlantic and tossed as its sands are by the ravings of the tempest, yet the Spirit, like a peaceful dove visits from time to time the hearts of its heady including. from time to time the hearts of its hardy inhabitants naking the wilderness as Eden and the desert as the

THE ESSEX S. CONFERENCE OF CHURCHES if he had continued the use of tobacco, he should Met on Wednesday, the twenty-six of April, in Gloucester, in the Rev. Mr. Nichols' church. Although there are many congregations connected with this Conference, yet there was no special interest re-ported in any of them, but in those in Gloucester. In these, particularly in the one under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Gale, it was stated that a work iost active vegetable poisons. Before the nervous and convulsions and death have been known to ensue render it harmless? The votaries of Tobacco must

The public services of the occasion were performed in the morning, by the Rev. H. T. Park, of Danvers, who preached an appropriate discourse, on the 14th tweese of the 57th chapter of Isainb. In the afternoon, the Rev. N. Adams, of Boston, delivered an interesttigo, faintness, emaciation, loss of memory, loss of

The bearding school at Almednaggar embraces 35 generations, posses of the present of the present

opinions of these circles upon the great points involved receive more attention in the columns of your increas-ingly valuable journal, and would beg leave to suggest to some of your correspondents the important P. B. J. n the slavery question, we believe that he is mistaken here also. No change was necessary to make

SUFFOLK CONFERENCE.

The 22d semi-annual meeting of the Suffolk onference of Churches was held at the Win-irop Church in Churlestown, on Wednesday ist. Rev. Mr. Boies of Boston was chosen erator, and opened the meeting with p. The Scribe, Rev. N. Adams of Bos has done as much as any other paper in the land ac-

read the minutes of the last meeting.

The Report of a Committee appointed at the previous meeting to determine on the order of exercises for the Conference, was then read, the narrow of the conference, which is the narrow of the conference of the conference of the narrow of the conference of the narrow of the narrow of the conference of the narrow of the narrow of the conference of the narrow of the narr

objects of as spirited and keen animadversion as under the former Editor. If forbearance in this respect is The Pastor writes, "the Lord has done great

ments of many of the fervid friends of abolition, we

ing's, has admitted six members, among whom is the oldest son of the Pastor.

The Church in Newton, Rev. Messrs. Homer and Bates, Pastors, has dismissed 13, admitted 3, and excommunicated 2 members.

Rev. Mr. Gilbert's Church, in Newton, has

ently; of whom three are in the House of Reformation, who have been permitted with their companions to attend a course of familiar lec-

The Church in Charlestown, Rev. W. Fay

The Church in Charlestown, Rev. W. ray Pastor, has received 2 or 8 members since last conference. About 32 during the last year. The Winthrop Church, Charlestown, Rev. Mr. Crosby Pastor, has received 17 since last conference, mostly by letter. There are a few conterence, mostly by letter. There are a few cases of hopeful conversion within a few weeks. Meetings never more fully attended; one mem-ber of the church spends his whole time in vis-iting the poor and looking up children for the Sabbath School.

Bat now for the Tobacco. The same gentleman had been addicted to the use of Tobacco from child-local, both smoking and was then one of the largest, and most populous and splendid cities in India; containing as native authors say, 954, 600 inhabitants, and 1600 mosques. It still contains splendid remains of its former magnificence, in its roy-plainers, mosques, and Massoleums. It now belongs to the rajsh of Satara, and has about 1200 inhabited by the point of the same fact we have it will unite with they had induged very freely in the use of the cigar. He was immediately taken sick and confined to his bed two weeks. He had no doubt that smoking was the occasion of his sickness. He resolved, therefore, that this should be the last of his smokling. Still he continued to chew. After he had abandoned rum, her decasionally made short excursions abroad for the distribution of books; which were ever received with gratitude and pleasure. Applications for them were indeed earnestly urged; and it is hoped, he ear indeed earnestly urged; and it is hoped, he ear indeed earnestly urged; and tits hoped, here indeed earnestly urged; and it is hoped, here indeed earnestly urged; and tits hoped, were indeed earnestly urged; and tits hoped, here indeed earnestly urged; and tits hoped, here indeed earnestly urged; and it is hoped, here in the strength failed. He was troubled with distressing vertice, and the strength failed was the proposed and widely circulated by the young ladies of a distinguished Theocometer and the teach same letter had been deducted by the young ladies of a feet with the same letter had been doubted the form the troop of the interest among the students of a distinguished Theocometer and the tear are propounteded. The opportunity was the feet with the same letter had been doubted the form the troop of order, harmony offered the following Resolution:

The throw the feet of the congregations, in connection with frequent to his been formed, which is already to the increasing among our clurkers; the filling of fo

services of the morning were closed with devo-tional exercises.

The order of exercises in the afternoon were as follows:—Rev. Mr. Hitchcock offered the first prayer, and Rev. Mr. Stearns made an Ad-dress on Family Prayer. Rev. Mr. Adams made an Expository Address from the pulpit, appropriate to the Lord's Supper—and Rev. Messrs. Bates, Aiken, Howe and Boies, admi-uistered the Sugenment, which closed the exernistered the Sacrament, which closed the exer-cises on this interesting occasion.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Generous Planter, and his Carpenter Ben Warcester, 1837, H. J. Hawland.

A very well executed Anti Slavery tale; as well fitted to accomplish its object as any other similar fictitious narrative we have met with. It is written in of great power was in progress, numbering already as its hopeful subjects, about one hundred and twenty. In the Rev. Mr. Nichols' congregation, between wenty and thirty are mentioned as the fruits of the odism of Abolitionism, while it aims to promote the library, but not in our opinion, for the Sabbath School

possel. wish, Mr Editor, the Conference System might wish, Mr Editor, the Conference System might character, and the singing such as to de honor to the nerformers. $-K\varepsilon v$. Gaz.

INSTALLED, Feb. 22d, 1837, over the Congrega-I INSTALLED, Feb. 22d, 1887, over the congrega-tional Church in New Sharon, Rev. JOSEPH U. NERL-woon. Invocation and Rending the Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Drinkwater of the Baptist church, Bloom-field; Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Boardman, of Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Sikes, Mercer:
Address to the Church and People by Rev. Mr. Rogers, Farmington; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr.
The Wilson

have been admitted, and 14 are propounded.

The Pastor writes, "the Lord has done great things for us,"

The Eliot church in Roxbury is united and happy. There are four Bible Classes and a Sablath School, which are doing well. The church meetings are well attended and interesting—6 or 7 individuals have been admitted to the church in Waltham, Rev. Me. In the Church in Waltham, Rev. Me. It is the oble.

SPAIN. Defeat of the English and Spanish roops.-A letter from Bayonne, dated the 18th of troops.—A letter from Dayonne, unter the March states that VILLAREAL baving brought to March states that VILLAREAL baving brought to the state of th

when she touched at the state of the state o

Domestic

Florida.—We have accounts from Tampa Bay to April 11. Ten or twelve hundred Indians had come in. Ossola and Philip had not made their appearance. On the 8th the feed by of Mr. Changana, which is of On the 8th, the family of Mr. Clemmons, On the 8th, the family of Mr. Clemmons, consisting of his wife and four children, with an orphan lad, were barbarously murdered, in his absence, by a party of Indians. On returning home he discovered their life-less and mutilated bodies at a short distance from the house, where they were shot, apparently while attempting to make their escape.

The church in Cambridgeport, Rev. Mr.
Stearns, Pastor, has received 17 members, and three are propounded.
In view of these facts, Rev. Mr. Winslow

The church in Cambridgeport, Rev. Mr. bas been formed, for extending the rail road to Harrisburgh and Lancaster rail road, which is nearly finished, and which is nearly finished, and which is already in the Columbia rail road, which is already in the Columbia rail road.

The Mayor of New-York lately deprived Mr. Nash, one of the City Marshals, of his warrant, for having, in the month of January last, whilst at Savannab, pointed out Mr. John Hopper, of New-York, who was then also at Savannah, as an abolitionist; in consequence of which Mr. Hopper had a very narrow escape of suffering violence from a mob.

The Virginia Court of Appeals has decided in favor of John Randolph's will of 1822, by which he liberated his slaves.

A new Church, just finished at Mantua, Ohio, for a Methodist Episcopal Society, was burnt on the 15th inst. by the carelessness of a boy, who communicated

NOTICES.

will be read, and addresses delivered
William Conswell, Ser'y Am. Et Society.
Education Rooms, Roston, April 25, 1837. 2w.

To the Menners of the Convention of Congred folity of the vertex are subjects on which the series from others, are subjects on which the spatic precise intermation. This intermation must be spatic precise in the factor of Ecochilics. Phileson Paleins of Cambridge, or the Subserber, on or belove Saturdos, the 20th of May next. Charles I concentre, dppel 12. 2w. Chairmen of the Committee.

Partners Associations of Massacutsenses.—The Annual Meeting of this body with be holden at the Tork street Charles in Booton, on Tunsday, May 20th, at a circles R. W., when the annual section will be delivered, on the Association organized in the London at the Language of the Charles of the Association organized in the Language in the Language.

1. How many scholars over eighteen years of ugo ?

achers have made a profession of reli-perally pieus during the year? facility baye made a profession, or & c.f. facility who have made a profession, or

tions in your school for bener

of serve the Sabbath School Concert?

MARRIAGES.

t, of the firm of Conk & Count, to Miss a Cillebrawn.

Monday morning by Rev. Mr. Young, Mr. Timothyson, of Newton, to Mrs. Hannah M. Waldron, dwighi Mr. Josaib Stedmin, of this view.

rt. Mr. Edward Hyde, to Miss Panny A. ins. In Milton, he Rev. Mr. Sanford, Mr. William Williams, Mrs. Catharine Cepeland, both of Milton. In Guiner, Mr. Philip L. Ellis, et Q. to Miss Hannah Y. Meknile, of this cits.

In Rewater, Mr. Jaseph M. Ordwny, of this city, to Miss therees F. Attwood.

In Directoree, Rev. R. Richard S. Elles, of Eastport, to Directoree, Rev. Richard S. Elles, of Eastport, to Miss Hannah Y. M

er, Rev. Richard & Edes, of Eastport, to bing, of D.-Mr. Alexander Pope, to Miss

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Elizabeth Ripley, aged on Mis. Sarsh lane Marree, 14—Mrs. Mehitable Jame, wife of Thomas Inven. Esq. and daughter of the late Hon. Si. Loe Liver, nore, 64—Vin Surainy morning, andlendin, Mrs. William II, pipieton, at the firm of Wetherell, Fowle & Co. and only on of Mr. John Appleton, 24—Mrs. Joseph Femple, of lamitord, Mrs. 24.

amitroff, Me. 21.
In Charlestown, Silvs Whitner, Esq. 79.
At the Barracks, Charlestown, James M. Shields, marier, 31-a-be belonged to Philadelphia.
In Whinighton, Mr. John Buann, 14, a Revolutionary

In Wilmington, Mr. John Burton, Bt. a Revolutionary Pensioner.

In Morthocough, April II, Mr. Gershom Rice, aged 83-mise April 12, just now week following, Mrs. Sommond Rice, his wite, aged 73. This comple had lived together in it the married state nearly skirty serve.

In Northocoughton, Mrs. Charfentre, wife of Mrs. J. C. Taber, of New Beddingl. 26.—Automize Aeguerus Jakahowski, a Polish exile, 21. He was a young man of much cultivation and therary taske, and during a residence of some mouths in Northompton as a French teacher, by his exemplary conduct the won the esteem and translate of similar and the state of the Carteridge, Mr. William F. Bassett, 20. In Wilmington, Mr. Amos Taylor, Bt. In Institute, Mss. Lytha Coolidge, youngest daughter of Joseph Farley, Esq. 18.

In University, Mrs. Lytha Coolidge, somegest daughter of Joseph Farley, Esq. 18.

In University, Rev. 18. Evaluation, formerly Representative in Conference on Workerster South District.

In Version, V. C. of apoptices, Mr. Suephen Johnson, 75, a respected member of the Methodist Episcopol Church, and

especied member of the Methodist Episcopai Church, and revolutionary pensioner. In Hearlend, Conn. 21st. off. Emily Catherine, 10 years, bugdier of Mr. Heram Wood. Despit escored by her interest taking fire while she was alone, which before they receive taking fire while she was alone, which before they had been been alone. In Ohio, James B. Gardiner, Esq. of Columbus, for several years state Printer—for thirty years past he has been connected with the public press as editor.

nesian—are for sale, at low prices, at N-3 To.

ling, opposite the cast side of the new CourtSw Truc & Sector, (if by letter, post-paid.)

Truc & Sector, (if by letter, post-paid.)

LAST DAYS OF CHRIST.

EAST DATE OF CHILDS.

ST Published and tor Sale by WHIPPLE & DAMRELL, No. 2 Carabill,
colliminus on the Last Days of Christ, consisting of
cell surpose, proceded at Constructioning and Odessa.

CONTENTS.

11. "Father, glo1V, Christ is Cones for For Austrone.

I. Christ's Entrance into Jerusalem. II. "Father, glority thy name." III The Great Passaver. IV. Christ in Gethsemane. "III The Great Passaver. IV. Christ in Gethsemane. V. Capture. Armignment and Condennation of the World of the Market The Great The Scene Galgerie. VIII. The Scene Theorem the Cross. IX. The Burnal of Christ X. The Great Evening. XIII. Thomas's Conversion. XIV. The Early Meeting at the See of Thories. XV. The main of the Sve housdred Brechten. XVI. The Ascending of the Land. May 5.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REGISTER.-The number or can Quarterly Register for May is Just issued, sing is its Table of Contents.

of President Davies—A Colored Softmught Man shall, Missionary to China—Tabular View of the A New Registant—Historical Sheets of Havead —Memors of Musisters—Tabular View of Theo-umaya, Andover—United Herbitros, Missions—

DESTACLES and Objections to the University Permanent and Universal Price Considered, by A. Layman, "Southel the Scriptures," An Object Permanent Price Considered, by Assert Pathland by the American Price Society, and object Superfect Permanent Considery Superfect Permanent Considery Superfect Permanent Considery Superfect Permanent Consideration Cons

Illustrations of Christianity, N Three Volumes. By Rev. Jacob Abba t. Consisting at "The Vong Universal" " The Corner Stone," and " The Ways to do Good," mitternity bound in west subnetweet Good. Published and tor Sate by V. HIPPLE AND PARTIEL, No. 2 Cornelatio.

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WORKS OF REV. JOHN HOWE.

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to Sprage, it is In one vol 12-m, abit pages. Just received by WHIPPLE & DANRELL, Comparis, May 5.

STANDARD WORKS.

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Markinght on the Ripistres Crimbus's Concordance.
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igh Encyclopedia, wangto.

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tycinged as transpaper, a voca-th on the Veice - Mind do. ck's Theological Directory - Plumet's Lives.

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As remaced from Makies in Boston, No. 17t Hanover street, Carter of Prince street.

For his regulation and serves in its prairies of Medicine, surgers and Makwirty, he reles in the people of Mulden and its cinity, among whom he has practiced from the last twenty sinus years, and in his sanding smong medical men, he reless to the members for the Massachusetts Wedred Seriety.

May 5. SITUATION WANTED.

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POETRY.

THE NEGLECTED WIFE. So late! and still alone! Ah, where is he Who vowed so oft to cheer with love each eve? To make the hours with varied pleasures flee, And still forever fondly true to be?

Where is he now, while here alone I grieve? Alone! Ah, yes! 'tis even thus-alone, While he sits fondly by another's side: And she, that fair, but false and cruel one Thrills to his winning and low whispered tone
The tone that won his now neglected bride!

And now he breathes, and, in a willing ear,
The vows of love he swore and broke to me!
Those vows, alss! I blushing loyed to hear,
And thought, ah! think not thou! those vows sint
False to a wife, can he be true to thee?

Oh! how my hosom here to true to track.

Oh! how my hosom here that joyous night,

When from my childhood's happy home I stole,

To him my hand, my heart, my all to plight!

How fond were then his tones! his smile how bright!

And I—how wild—what rapture thrilled my soul!

And 1—now wide—weat rapture timined my so Now! now! forget!—forsaken! Can it be? Am I the one—the happy one—to whom He vowed eternal love? Ah! hark! 'tis he! No, no—'tis but the fierce wind's chilly glee— Would that they howled above my silent tomb. How cold! and famine, too, with shrivelled brow, Is my cheerless solitude. My How weak, how wan thy smile! My child— nile! 'Tis well that thou Descrited one, can'st never, never know,

The pangs that make thy hapless mother wild!

Travels.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

[From the Note Book of our Correspondent.]

Athens for all the last summer has been sick-Athens for all the last summer has been sickly with the fever and ague. Many, many have
died, while some have been shivering for six
months. In four houses where were 160 inhabitants, every one was attacked with this fever. These houses were situated down in the
lower plain, where nobody has lived since the
glorious days of Athens. Then other reasons
for the disorder are, a rush of strangers to a
new climate, a rush of people into a new town,
want of houses, want of good cheap provisions,
cormandizing, averturning and overturning of want of houses, want of good cheap provisions, gormandizing, overturning and overturning of old ruins. The four-meal-a-day Bavarians have suffered more than any others. With Mr. King I attended the funeral of one, an American clergyman performing the funeral service of a German in Greek, at Athens. Mr. K. and myself went to the house of the man, and from there commenced the procession to the grave; of which the only singular, thing and from there commenced the procession to the grave; of which the only singular thing was, that a boy carried a large black cross be-fore us, and the respectable mourners who fol-lowed the coffin straggled on without any order.

Beyond the banks of the Hyssus, a petty brook, we deposited the poor man, dying away from his kindred and friends. Ah! he doubtless had hundreds of acquaintances. After the service, every one with the shoved thraw on three small spadefuls of earth, in the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost. With the disorderliness and want of decrease.

the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost. With the disorderliness and want of decency belonging to many things in this part of the world, they bury bodies so near the surface that the dogs can tear the dead flesh. A woman told me that she was called upon to attend a burial of an infant. The woman carried the infant in her arms without a coffin. A hole was dug two feet deep or less; the child was faid in it; then the man filled a bag with earth, and made a pillow for the head. A clath was stretched over the face, and dirt thrown in. Then the woman commenced treading down the earth, first stamping at the head, and then gradually going down and treading upon the stomach, till our poor American woman in indignation drew her off. over the face, and dirt thrown in.

stomach, till our poor American woman in indignation drew her off.

To paint national character, requires time
and thought. It is very difficult to discover the
real traits of character in a people. It is difficult enough for me to understand New Eugland character, how much more that of an almost oriental people among whom I am an entire stranger. To me the accounts I receive of
individual Greeks, appear nothing but strange
inconsistencies, that I can reconcile with nothing else that I am acquainted with; generosity
and meanness, industry and carelessness about
money, pious feeting and bad conduct,—everything that is not found united in America here
joins hands. Mr. King has a servant girl who
will work for the sake of work, till three in the
morning, and cries when forbidden to work; morning, and cries when forbidden to work; cries if told to sit in the parlor with the children whom she loves, merely because she had rather

The Government printing establishment keeps in operation twelve presses, and there are four newspapers, with freedom of discussion. The Trumpet is a religious paper, got up by a priest, who talks eloquently in favor of his church and piety, and as eloquently against all interference of religious foreigners. He is doubtless a man of talent, of religious feeling, some information, but misguided. The Minerva with much generosity attacks the Trumpet, and defends the missionaries.

Visited Sir Edmond King, the English ambassador, and Gen. Church and Lady. He, it

the people.

In memorial of ancient Athens, I cat the rich honey of Mt. Hymettus, and the olives of Mineras, while Mrs. King held the distaff of

talk about, sitting up till midnight, that there | with special reference to utility. They carewas no time for any thing else. I cannot drive | fully observe and investigate the laws of nature from my mind by any occupations, my delight-ful residence with him. His amiable manners, his affectionate counsel, and Christian advice, awakened both my love and my gratitude.

From the New York Observer. DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR .-- NO. 55.

The English.
The substratum of the English mind, like the The substratum of the English mind, like the rocks which bear up and buttress the "fast anchored Isle," is solid and enduring, rather than showy. The fine arts of sculpture, painting, music, engraving and architecture, have never been cultivated in Great Britain, either with that enthusiasm or success, which has marked their progress on the continent. Artists and amateurs of great industry, and considerable that enthusiasm or success, which has marked their progress on the continent. Artists and amateurs of great industry, and considerable eminence, she certainly can boast of; but who among them ever attained to the "first three," and how few if any, will be found enrolled even among "the thirty?" If she is ever to vie with the great masters of Greece and Italy, in marble and upon canvass, or with her versatile neighbors across the channel, in the countless fascinations of witching fingers, there are no such "prophesyings" either in the past or the present. But in all that constitutes the hone and muscle and sinews of national greatness—in physical and mental energy—in persevering and productive industry—in wealth and science and the useful arts—in all these, Great Britain stands, if not without a rival, at least without a superior in the wide world. Beyond all question, we Americans, like most other young people, expect one day to carry off the pulm from our sires. Should that day ever come, and it may possibly arrive sooner than our trans-atlantic germans dream of, it will become us to "wear our honors meekly:" and in the meanwhile one would suppose, that family pride, as well as higher considerations should prompt us, to do full justice to the English character.

That the English have their full share of

aracter. That the English have their full share of natural courage, and of corporeal stamina to sustain and make it effective, any other nation may learn, if it chooses, by meeting them hand to hand, either with the bayonet, or the grappling irons. As their quarrels with us were family matters, I shall say nothing about them: but passing over those, who, with an equal force, ever vanquished them, either on the land, or the sea? Who else put the British, after being mown and cloven down, all day by the French artillery and cuirasseurs, would have been in a condition, when the Prussians came up to gain the battle of Waterloo? What they are in brigades and battalions, and on the guideck, they are also, in the ring, and wherever are in brigades and battalions, and on the gunded, they are also, in the ring, and wherever you meet them—not a quarrelsome people, but always ready to fight, when their rights are invaded, or their courage is called in question. What deteriorating changes may betide them, as it did the descendants of the Graechi and the Scipios, and then they might tamely bow their forms that the same that the secondard secondar

These English don't know when they are beat;" but these are elements, with which it is dangerous for tyrans to meddle.

This leads me to remark what indeed is included in the sketch just given, that the love of liberty is as strong and unconquerable in England as it is in the United States. The history of that country for ages past, no less than it present condition, indubitably proves that th people are prepared to defend their liberties a all hazards. Any encroachment on the part of the crown would be met with a resolution which would shake the towers and battlements of Windsor Castle to their deep foundations. We are apt to suppose that because our government is a democracy, and that of Gre Britain is a hereditary monarchy, the spirit Britain is a hereditary monarchy, the spirit of freedom cannot be so unfettered, and so indom-itable there as here. But this is a mistake. whom she loves, merely because she had rather work. For a marvel she would take no money from me when I left. They are said to be ungrateful. I remember giving some money to an orphan boy in Mr. King's family, who receives but a dollar a month. He simply said, I thank you, without the least alteration of head, hand, or eyes. I have seen the same many times. Mr. King has a singular set of beggars—old Greek captives, who can get noth-

his church and piety, and as eloquently against all interference of religious foreigners. He is doubtless a man of talent, of religious feeling, come information, but misguided. The Minerva with much generosity attacks the Trumpet, and defends the missionaries.

Visited Sir Edmond King, the English ambassador, and Gen. Church and Lady. He, it is said, perfarmed a greater feat in swimming than ever Leander or Lord Byron, swimming across the bay of Napoli, a distance of seven or ten miles. In his parlor he has portraits of all the Palicari or brares, of Greece.

Saw the wretched entrance of the King of Bavaria to Athens—none of the decorations finished; the cortege straggling; the spectators a mob; the king affable as a republican; walked out arm in arm with his son alone to talk with the people. ions and loud warnings of their own moralists, this auri famia is rapidly spreading, and becoming more and more malignant, like some wasting epidemic, the ultimate extent of whose ravages human foresight cannot predict. According to the highest authorities and the plainest observation, Mammon is now worshipped in London, and all the great commercial towns and manufacturing districts of England, shall I say more than the God of heaven?—more, cettainly, than auy of his through rivale of the Minerva, while Mrs. King held the distaff of Olymphali.

At the reception of the king, twelve pretty girls of Mrs. Hill's school were chosen to hold up garlands before him under a triumphal arch.

"They say," that there are the remains of 300 churches in Athens, that is, little chapels, &c. once devoted to the service of some saint, and therefore never to be again desecrated. On the area of the Parthenon, stands what was a Turkish mosque. There are not more than three churches at present in Athens. The English are about building one for their service. We have no consul I believe in all Greece, not even a representative at Athens. Wilkins a young Englishman, or Smyrniote, who was appointed, was not accepted, because I believe our government had never officially recognized Greece as an independent power.

These my notices upon Athens are very imperfect, and do not speak of the teath of what noticed, because I could not find time to write on the spot. Mr. King and I had so much to

with special reference to utility. They carefully observe and investigate the laws of nature, not so much to extend the boundaries of natural philosophy, over dim and unproductive regions, as to make these laws do the work of other millions of human hands, which they have not released from their toils. It is needless to say that their investigations have been crowned with extraordinary success. The number of curious and useful inventions, in their patent office, is immense; and every day their patent office, is immense; and every day adds "something newer" to the bewildering collection. Not content with covering the whole domain of mechanical and experimental philosophy with their laboratories and machine shops, the English, like the Americans, love, dearly to amuse themselves with impossibilities, and it is hard to tell whether they or we can and it is hard to tell whether they or we can boast of the greater number of mechanical and mathematical prodigies, who have successfully squared the circle, and generated perpetual motion. Next to the empire of the sea, there is nothing, perhaps, which the English would be so ready to fight for, as for the honor of nearly all the useful inventions and discoveries of the last hundred years. Nothing can be more amusing, than to hear them talk of our indebtedness to them, for every improvement that is worth having, in arts and manufactures, unless it be the sage remark, which in our own factories sometimes comes out with a whiff of factories sometimes comes out with a whiff of tobacco smoke, that the English are beholden to us, for the greater part of their boasted

ventions.

Finally, England is an exceedingly proud nation; and it would be the greatest moral anomaly in the history of the world, if she were not—for never had any other nation so much to be proud of. England! whose "morning drum beat," to adopt the beautiful sentiment of our own Webster, keeping pace with all the hours of the day, never cases, to we all the hours of the day, never ceases to pro-claim her martial glories! She is proud of he own little island, and the more so, because it is so little and yet so mighty. She is proud a her London, her Liverpool, her Manchester her London, her Liverpool, her Manchester, and all her great manufacturing towns and districts. She is proud of her princely merchants of her immense commerce, of her enormous wealth, and even of her national debt—for what other nation on the globe, she exultingly demands, could pay the interest of such a debt, without any perceptible check to its prosperity. She is proud of her navy, of her dock yards, of her arsenals and of her Greenwich palace for invalid pensioners. She is proud of her these invalid pensioners. She is proud of her vast foreign possessions and dependencies—of her Quebec and her Gibraltar—of her tributary princes and emancipated islands. She is proud of her parliament, her Westminster Hall, and of her parliament, her Westminster Hall, and Westminster Abhey—of her Drakes and Nelsons and Marlboroughs and Wellingtons—of her Statesmen and orators and poets—of her Coke, her Littleton, her Bacon, her Newton, her Butler, her Lock, her Davy, her Arkwright, and a thousand other illustrious names, that adorn the pages of her history. She is proud of what she has been—proud of what she has been—proud of what she is—proud of the anticipated verdict of posterity in her favor—and last, though not least, she is beginning to be proud of her once wayward daughter on this side of the Arlantic, though she is still too proud, very openly to confessit; and is still too proud, very openly to confessit; ar probably will never forget, how much troub nd expense and mortification the elopement ost her. After all, it may be confidently anticost her. After all, it may be confidently anti-cipated, that if the mother keeps out of a que-rulous dotage, and the daughter treats her with the respect due to her maternity, she will soon recognise the relationship, with all the hearti-ness for which she is distinguished, when she is quite sure that she can indulge her maternal yearnings without any sacrifice of her dignity.

Yours sincerely.

Miscellany.

From the American Tract Magazine

Baxter's Call blessed to a Methodist clergy-man.—Mr. S. S. White, Agent for the volume circulation in Western New-York, writes, De-cember 29: "Sabbath before the last I spent in cember 29: "Sabbath before the last I spent in Walworth, and after some statements by myself and remarks from the pastor, a gentleman sitting in the body of the house arose, commended the volumes in warm terms to the audience, and said that from experience he could testify to their worth. When a youth, fifteen dience, and said that from experience he could testify to their worth. When a youth, fifteen or sixteen years of age, while attending school, he horrowed a copy of Baxter's Call, and soon after the teacher left the school-room at noon, he began to read aloud. In a short time the whole school gathered around to hear him read. Before their teacher returned, the whole school maked in the school patterned, the whole school maked in the school mak melted into tears, and he wept with them. For a time he resisted the Spirit in its strivings, but at last yielded the unequal controversy."

I thank you, without the least alteration of head, hand, or eyes. I have seen the same many times. Mr. King has a singular set of beggars—old Greek captives, who can get nothing from government for their services. He gives to them merely lest they should become robbers and revolutionists.

Athens is laid out on a plan large enough for 200,000 inhabitants, and will never have more than 30,000. Therefore the houses will be much scattered. Now there is scarcely a street in the city that is passable. The ruins of the modern old Athens occupy more space than all the newest. My horse plunged up to his helly in a line pit in the middle of a street. The roads can hardly be seen; all is confusion. Rent is enormous; some houses rent for 3000 dollars. The ruins of the oldest Athens also I have seen, and wondered and wept, and mourned and laughed.

The Government printing establishment keeps in operation twelve presses, and there are four newspapers, with freedom of discussion. The Trunpet is a religious paper, got up by a priest, who talks eloquently in favor of his church and piety, and as eloquently against all interference of religious foreigners. He is an all the content of religious foreigners. He is an all the religious for him to succeed. The three for the sturdy independence of their fathers, before it would be possible for him to succeed. That the English are an exceedingly industrious people, every traveller as he passes through the country must perceive, even if the modern old Athens occupy more space than all the newest. My horse plunged up to his helly in a line pit in the middle of a street. The roads can hardly be seen; all is confusion. The roads can hardly be seen; all is confusion. The roads are not for the roads and the properties of the form of the roads and the properties of the form of the roads and the roads of the form of the A Farmer on the Lake shore.—"As I was iding alone (continues Mr. W—) on the hore of one of our lakes, I called at the house

"Rise and Progress" read by a Young Lady.

"A young lady of a well cultivated unind read, at the age of fourteen, Doddridge's Rise and Progress. It was instrumental in the hands of the Spirit of her hopeful conversion—she has since lived remarkably devoted to the service God—has been for many years very useful as an instructress of a high school, and instrumental of bringing many of her pupils to Christ.

The Universalist who " removed to the worst clace he could hear of."-" Said a man beplace he could hear of, "—" Said a man between sixty and seventy years of age, in one of the towns in which I labored this week "I once lived in a place where the society was good—too good for me. I wanted to get away from it. Accordingly I moved to —, the worst place that I could hear of, where I might practice all manner of wickdness without restraint. place that I could hear of, where I might practice all manner of wickedness without restraint. While thus revelling in sensuality Baxler's Call fell into my hands. I took it up, with one of Ballou's works, (for I was a Universalist) to compare each with the Bible; saw the fallacy of the latter; was powerfully impressed with the truth as it appeared in the former; was brought, as I humbly trust, to the foot of the cross, and to accept of the offers of mercy, as they are freely made in the Gospel, to the chief of sinners."

Reading followed by the Holy Spirit.—" A good minister testified to me that he had the Society's publications circulated in certain portions of the town in which he labored—in a few. Society's publications circulated in certain portions of the town in which he labored—in a few mouths a revival of religion commenced in that place. The operations of the Spirit were confined to those portions of the town in which those publications had been distributed, and also to those individuals who read them; a great portion of whom now became hopefully pious."

(Many Letheweit)

portion of whom now became hopefully pious."

"Macy Lothrop" taken up by a little girl.—

"In —, I deposited my books in a dwelling house—opened a box—a young Miss of a cultivated mind took up Mary Lothrop. She read and became deeply affected with the contents of that little work, and was led to exclaim, "Should little Mary give her heart to the Sa-

viour, and love his service so, and should I live viour, and rove his service so, and should I live at ennity with God until I am thirteen years old?" After passing several days of sadness, and as many almost sleepless nights, ere I left the place she was supposed to have given her heart to the Saviour."

From the Georgia Constitutio DIFFERENT MODES OF TREATING SLAVES. AIKEN, (S. C.) December 20, 1836.

the Editors of the Constitutionalist:—

I have just returned from an Inquest I held I have just returned from an Inquest I held over the dead body of a negro man, a runaway, that was shot near the South Edisto, in this District, (Barnwell,) on Saturday morning last. He came to his death by his own recklessness. He refused to be taken alive, and been made, and he was determined that he would not be taken. When taken he was enarly naked, had a large dirk or knife and a heavy club. He was affirst, (when those who were in pursuit of him found it absolutely nessessary,) shot at with small shot, with the intention of merely crippling him. He was shot the saveral can always and at last he was so disabled the several can always and at last he was so disabled the several can always and at last he was so disabled the several can always and at last he was so disabled the several can always and the Academy building the several can always a selected near the centre of the vill a short time a near and cannot have apartments was completed and furnished. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Eugsnot, both of who apartments was completed and furnished. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Eugsnot, both of who apartments was completed and furnished. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Eugsnot, both of who apartments was completed and furnished. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Eugsnot, both of who apartments was completed and furnished. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Eugsnot, both of who apartments was completed and furnished. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Eugsnot, both of who apartments was completed and furnished. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Eugsnot, both of who apartments was completed and furnished. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Eugsnot, both of who apartments was completed and furnished. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Eugsnot, both of who apartments was completed and furnished. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Eugsnot, both of who apartments was completed and furnished. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Eugsnot, both of who apartments was completed and furnished. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Eugsnot, both of who apartments was completed and furnished. Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Eugsnot, both of the would and the care the missing and procuring sufficient on make the sacrifi most fivorable auspices. The number of scholars has been constantly increasing, and this Academy appears to the several times, and at last he was so disabled as to be compelled to surrender. He kept in the run of a creek in a very dense swamp all the time that the neighbors were in pursuit of him. A soon as the negro was taken, the best medical nid was procured, but he died on the same evening. One of the witnesses at the Inquisition stated that the negro boy said that he was from Mississippi, and belonged to so many persons, he did not know who his master was, but again he said his own name was Sam, and, when asked by another witness, who is master was, he muttered something like Augusta, or Augustine. The boy was apput.

Most fivorable auspices. The number of several among the scholars has been canstantly increasing, and this Academy and the several among the scholars have taken a permanent transmity, and the injuries of clearing which form one of the brightest ornaments of found to "strait," and an addition has been made to a "three has always been connected with the Academy a large number of pious young men, engaging in studies premarely for a collegitate eduction, whose example and influence have been very salutary; and their number has been considerably increased by two revivals of religion with which the Academy has been been considerably increased by two revivals of religion with which the Academy has been the full once a work which affords peculiar facilities for improvement in variational processing the Academy, holds its meetings at the Hall once a week, and the Academy and this Academy and this canstantly increasing, and this Academy and these canstantly increasing, and this access have taken you take tweet and many there are the academy and the scale was permanent varieties of the academy and the said should not a strait, and an addition has been made to earning which form one of the brightest ornaments of thear the permanent varieties of the search of the academy and the said should not a strait, who is master was, he muttered something like daysusta, or Angustine. The boy was apparently above 35 or 40 years of age, about six feet high, slightly yellow in the face, very holog beard or whiskers, and very stout built, and a stern countenance; and appeared to have been runaway a long time.

WILLIAM H. PRITCHARD.

Coroner, (Ex. Officio.) Barnwell Dist. S. C.

Rev. R. G. Murray, Pastor of the church in West Aurora, N. Y. in an account of a Revival in that place, published in the Buffalo Spectator, gives the following account of the conversion of a runaway slave.

version of a runaway slave.

"Among the most interesting cases of conversion is that of a colored young man—a fugitive slave. God in his providence brought him to us in the midst of our meeting. The first that we saw of him he came into the morning prayer meeting with a Methodist brother from Hamburg, on whom he had called that morning for refreshment, and who came for the express purpose of guiding him into our meeting. Before preaching service in the afternoon we had an interview with him, in which we endeavored to ascertain something of his history. From his account of himself, he left his master about three months before. He had no knowledge of letters, and had not had the privilege of hearthree months before. He had no knowledge of letters, and had not had the privilege of hearing the gospel preached. He was told that he was among his friends, and need have no fears of being betrayed, and wus urged to attend immediately and in earnest to the salvation of his soul, that he might become a freeman of Christ. This he signified his intention to do. Fervent supplication was made to God in his behalf. The sermon in the afternoon, (the first that he supplication was made to God in his behalf. The sermon in the afternoon, (the first that he heard) made a deep impression upon his mind. Speaking of the sermon afterwards, he says, "I did not know that dare was another sinner in de house, it seemed as if all de preacher said come right down on me." At the close of the sermon one of the brethren took him to his house. Supper was made ready, but he could not eat. So great was his consciouses of not eat. So great was his consciouness of guilt as a sinner against God, that it destroyed his appetite for food. The brother took him into his chamber, endeavored to enlighten his mind, and point him to the Lamb of God who mind, and point him to the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world. He then knelt with him and commenced praying, but had not proceeded far, before the feelings of this poor fugitive slave and bond servant of the Devil became too strong for constraint. He broke out and cried to God to have mercy upon him. Blessed be God, his prayer was heard and speedily answered—his soul was emancipated. As soon as the Lord rolled off his burden of guilt, and let the light of his reconciled countenance beam into his mind, he lost sight of himself, and poured out his soul in prayer to God for his former master. He told the Lord that he forgave him, and prayed that God would forgive him and soften his hard heart.

He remained with us until the close of our

would forgive him and soften his hard heart.

He remained with us until the close of our meeting, and exhibited increasing and astonishing evidence of a radical change of heart.

His prayers drew tears from eyes unaccustomed to weep. The day after our meeting closed he left us for a land of freedom. The heather, under whose roof he found the Savier. brother, under whose roof he found the Savior, saw him safely landed on British soil, the only

BE SOMETHING .- One principle of the Mus-BE SOMETHING.—One principle of the Mus-selman creed is, that every person shall have some trade.—Thus should it be the world over. See that young man, no matter what are his cir-cumstances or prospects, if he has no plan he will never accomplish much. If he relies upon his present possessions, or upon the anticipated present possessions, or upon the anticipated favors of fortune; ten to one if his fine hopes are not blighted, and he find, too late, that the in his way. He read the book, was deeply convinced of his sinfulness, his desert of hell, and of his need of an interest in the merits and atoning blood of Christ; and by that book he was led to the Rock of Ages. That individual is now an officer and one of the strongest pillars of the church."

From Reports of Mr. Isaac Swift, Steuben and Tiega counties, New-York.

"Rise and Progress" read by a Young Lady.

"Rise and Progress" read by a Young Lady.

"A young lady of a well cultivated unind read, at the age of fourteen, Doddridge's Rise. self, and be a blessing to community.

[Morning Star.

True Friendship.—All the endearing associations which enhance our pleasure, and console us under affliction are centered in the name of friend. When the stroke of adversity falls upon us, the sympathy of a true friend takes away half its heaviness. When the world misunderstands our meaning and attributes had professed to the control of the control o world misunderstands our meaning and attributes had motives to what are only ill-judged actions, we think, (with what satisfaction those who have experienced the feeling alone can tell.) there is one who knows us better. When wounded, slighted, cast back into the distance by those whose fickle favor we had sought to win, we exclaimed in the midst of our disappointment,—"There is one who loves me still "And when wearied with the warfare of the world, and sick of its harsh sounds and sights, we return to the communion of friendship, as we rest after a laborious journey, in a safe, sweet garden of refreshment and peace.

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Life of Jacob, and Joseph. "One of the best specimens
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Cours stranger.

April 28.

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Now Number Temperance Tales. No. 14.

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dwelling house, a stable, and other convenient of
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SETIPTERAL EXHIBITION.

THE Splendid Exhibition of Stators, representing to
conversation. A state of the gas
sixtant is some private school or Academy. A line and
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dwelling house, a stable, and stelling hill be a

DAY'S ACADEMY.

THE Next Term in the Female Department will com
mence on Monday, the first day of May, and contin
us sixteen weeks. It will he under the instruction an
eare of Miss Saran Barionam. She is an approved Teach
er, and the Trustees feel the marketse justified in saying the
she will give great antishection to the public. The lust
tution will be conducted, so far as is practicable, up
principles similar is those adopted in the Ipawich Sen
nary.

principles similar is those adopted in the species arry.

Board, including washing and lights, two dollars per week. Tuition in the higher branches, theiry-four cents per week in the lower branches, twenty-five cents per week. Music and French an additional charge.

Wrentham, April 28, 1857.

PEPPERELL ACADEMY.

RARLY in the Spring of 1234, the friends of religion the place where this Institution is located, resolve to make the sacrifices necessary for the execution of hairings and procuring safficient apprairus to afford the vantages of a systematic and thorough education. A receipt the same specific near the centre of the village, and a short time a next and commodious building consisting

he Academy, and will be loaned to such as desire it for a mall compensation.

Several Lada and Misaes can be accommodated in the amily of the Principal, where they will be under the con-

JAMES HOWE,
NEUMAIN CUTTER,
HERRY JEWETT.
E. D. ELDREDGE, Principal.

Pepperell, April 17, 1337.

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FEMALE SCHOOL will be opened in Dorcheste

A Cademy, on the first Wednesday of May next, and
der the superintendance of a bady qualified to instruct
the various English branches usually taught in Academie
together with the Latin and Freich Linguages.

April 21.

TEACHERS' SEMINARY,

Plymouth, N. II.

Plymouth, N. II.

Plymouth, N. II.

Nive Ell.180N will resume the charge of the FEMALE DEPARTMENT, in this Seminary, on the third
day of May. The summer term will continue 15 weeks.

Miss Ellison's known qualifications and previous success,
give the utmost assurance to those placed under her care,
give the utmost assurance to those placed under her care,

using of the Juvenile Department.
The Summer Trem for the MALE DEPARTMENT with unmence on the first day of June, and continue it weeks.
Rev. S. R. HALL, late Principal of the Teacher's Semiury, Andover, Ms., having accepted the appointment as and the Institution, will take the charge of its all of the Institution, will take the charge of its estandard and the Institution will be assisted by experient as in the CLASSICAL and GENERAL Departmenting their intention to lay a broad foundation to the and extensive course of study, hoth Classical, the Trustees are making arrangements to accept the study of the st period, of Fifty Lectures on the Art of Teaching,

suchs, etc., and a Library are already farnished for the use of the Seminary.

Tuitten, in the Teacher's, Classical and Female Departments, \$1 per quarter, to be paid in advance. In the Juvenile Department \$3. For Music, including use of the Instrument, \$10 per quarter. No charge is made for Lectures, except for a course on Chemistry.

Board, including fuel, lightly, weaking, room and furnile.

Plymouth, April 14, 1837.

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Dr. Alexander. Just received and too Sale at N.
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April 28.

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we rest after a laborious possesses were garden of refreshment and peace.

"Doctor," said a snuff-taking old lady, "do you think snuff hurts the brains?" "Oh, no, Madam," replied Esculapius, "people with brains never take snuff."

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Sw. April 21,

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THIS valuable work has been favorable noticed in the various papers in this and other cities. It is again sought after by Young Man, and it is believed it will be not important AID. Man Merchants have purchased and green their clerks capted when the weethen hook.

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ECEIVED per Tenton, direct from R. Hemmis Sons, 400,000 Drilled Exed and Singer Exed New Also per greent arrivals, 2000 by Knitting Which, together with a large sentinest of services to ly kept in Dry Goodle and Theorems Stores, are silver reasonable SHO REY CO. 192 Washington street.

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POR Sale, a very pleasant toned Organ, suit Vestry or small Charch, considered as estimated for its size i set in a rich unshegant quite of Lowell Mason, or of Mr. Cook, at the Oriect street, where the instrument may be seen. COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

No. 19

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AMERICAN EDU From the preceding sion is obvious, that t

worthy of the confider the Christian commu-gospel are so importa-if they are so closely co-ests interests of menests interests of men, eternity, then clearly on the principles which has done and is rectly and indirectly, fers at a time when the should not be suffered support. I am happy timent is now so much statement. Within a Society has had a hold and any sirritums min. ened and virtuous min not. As the want of

not. As the want of become known, and as ciety in raising them that been more and mudamental place an porting and extending. Though the objection have been many times most ceased to be urger per to bestow on some remarks.

per to bestow ou some remarks.
Sometimes it has be who are worthy to be expenses of their educa-part of the young me-funds this may unquest of all. Beyond a doubbeen beneficiaries of without its aid would r work of preparation granting that one in f whom it has been the r sacred office, would ha by his own unassisted clusion? How far is clusion? How far is consistent with truth, institution is not great not been the instrume Who, that is at all accan avoid perceiving, t the world is a most d the men, and many mol brought into the Chr with the aid of the Chr it? Besides, even the be educated for the mit tance derived from th tance derived from most cases, consume their education—const their work at a later

likewise, would be grea their health by the ind they would feel compel ing themselves in a cou To the discredit of t has been alleged that always conduct suitably point the expectations That this allegation is That this allegation is tion is not pretended, the young men patronize have been a few painfu duct and of total failure, the numbers of these yo rienced age, the frailty in common with all me these instances have become to be set down on imperfection, instead of to the discredit of the instances has surrount guards against miscond

guards against miscond against imposition and f circumstances admits, the wisdom of man suffi-tire security against the heart which is deceitful neart which is deceitful desperately wicked? Must we then under Education Society, because are deficiencies, apostaci its beneficiaries? On the we disparage the whole strike out of existence. its beneficiaries? On the we disparage the whole strike out of existence faithful. In the camp of the family of Christ atton and in every age wounded in the house of the camp of the camp

account, however, su

wish there were no chu ny that great and manifi man family have flowed Again individuals say a ciety may be well enoug means of giving their sive education, and hence priety of their giving to such an education to the bors. Every such view on the supposition, that this institution is matter them who receive it. Education Society to on entirely different may confer favors on enjoy its patronage, bu speakable good to the endes it take young meand destitute of pecunimay aid them in the traservice of the sanctuary, the persons who urge the Again individuals say

the persons who urge the ation. Notwithstanding own household, are you your fellow men, dispos your fellow men, dispose missionary, tract and Bit same ground precisely aid to the support of the But applications for detion, as well as to others complaint the support of the support

tion, as well as to other complaint, that calls of t made. So frequently a say some persons, that think of meeting them. Gratiude, that the Creathearts of his friends to and to make many efforthis own glory and the world? Do you indeed now attempted for the than the exigency of Should you in a spirit of the ability which God you be in danger of rend of diminishing your substitution.

of diminishing your subs But you say these calls quently. Ah! my friend them that you can; and quency to the calls whice who gives you all things you live such a life of what day passes over y looking up more than on looking up more than o beaven for the bread whi should remind you tould say he is weary o